

W. H. Ridley Esq
Royal Botanical Gardens
Singapore.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO HERALD

MONTHLY



RECORD.

NO. 8.—VOL: X.]

SANDAKAN, MONDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1892.

[PRICE \$1.50 INCLUDING POSTAGE.
SINGLE NUMBER 10 CTS.]

T. W. HANNAFORD,
GENERAL ADVERTISING—
—AGENCY,

—57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.—

* * Mr. T. W. HANNAFORD has been appointed ADVERTISING AGENT in the
UNITED KINGDOM for THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO HERALD,
from 1st April, 1889.

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

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Breakfast, 40 cts. | Tea, 25 cts.
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C. BAYLEY,
Acting Manager.

6 ins: July to December, 1892.]

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Wine and Spirit Merchants, Importers of Manila and Havannah
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MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

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[u.c.]

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HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	\$2,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP	...	600,000.
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Agents.

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

[u. c.]

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sailing Vessels at current rates of premium. Tobacco
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THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents for Borneo.

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

[u. c.]

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are prepared to accept FIRE risks in Sandakan, Labuan,
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Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

[u. c.]

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Direct APPLICATION to the Cigar
Manufactory of

* So highly estimated in Amsterdam.

JOANs. JACOBS VOORWIJK,
Amsterdam, Holland.

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

[u.c.]

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THE
British North Borneo Herald.

SANDAKAN, MONDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1892.

Dull Times.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Field* newspaper writing from Sandakan states in the course of an interesting article on sport and matters generally connected with the country, that times are somewhat dull owing to the disappointments incurred by the tobacco planters, and also goes on to state that in some respects the present is looked upon as the time for initiating an era for the starting of more legitimate planting pursuits some of which are specified in the contribution alluded to. To the statement that the times are dull in Borneo, owing to tobacco disappointments, we venture to take exception. Looking at the neighbouring eastern colonies it seems to us that times generally are dull all round; and that tobacco disappointments or not, Borneo is but sharing the apparently universal luck of her neighbours; and it seems to us a somewhat too sweeping assertion to take the prevalent dull times as a text whereon to preach a sermon on tobacco failures, or to make the soothing weed the scapegoat of a dullness caused by an all round depression. We do not for a moment contend that tobacco planting has been an unqualified success in this country, but *per contra*, we should be the last to uphold for a moment the *dictum* that the enterprise has resulted in a failure. Facts which are stubborn things do not warrant us to take either the optimistic or pessimistic view of the matter. Tobacco growing in North Borneo it must be remembered can scarcely be taken to date from a period prior to the latter end of the year 1888: although the industry was initiated in the Country in

1883 at Suan Lamba and also at Ranow in Marudu Bay in 1886, while land in Darvel Bay had had also been then selected for planting, where now are the two estates of Seganan and Lahadatu. It must be borne in mind that many estates opened without properly counting the probable cost of the undertaking, and sanguine ideas were by many entertained, and visions seen of rapid and enormous profits; while the possibilities of checks, failures, bad seasons, and difficulties in the way of coolie labour, were either not foreseen, or but too little taken into consideration. The country also was new to the enterprise in exactly the same ratio as was Sumatra in the early years of the seventies. Indeed it took Sumatra far more than four years to establish beyond dispute the reputation she has since enjoyed as a tobacco cultivating Colony of the first class. Sumatra like Borneo had everything to learn, and every sort of difficulty to surmount, before she arrived at the wished for goal; and but few of the pioneers were lucky enough to be in at the finish. Borneo having the experience of Sumatra before her has not taken so long to prove that under certain conditions she also can arrive at the same goal, of ultimate success. So far some of our difficulties have been surmounted. We have now we hope overcome for the greater part the difficulty as regards coolies; the brokers who kindly supplied us with a large per centage of feeble worn out men, even an occasional cripple or leper by way of variety; have seen their day. Large areas of land have been opened up, and cleared of forest in various districts of the territory, and as a consequence the health of the coolies has on the large majority of estates been considerably improved. Advances to coolies have been greatly reduced, and although there is still room for reform in this latter instance, it is nevertheless a fact that lately willing and able bodied coolies have signed agree-

ments for an advance of fifteen dollars per man where formerly, under the sway of the brokers, the average advance in which the planters were mulcted, amounted to \$65 and \$75 per coolie, and in some instances even higher. This fact alone coupled with the very inferior *physique* of the coolies supplied for the money, was, as was natural; the most serious drawback to encounter, and the result could not but be that planters were from the start very heavily handicapped. Then again the MACKINLEY tariff could not have come upon us at a worse time. It in fact completely spoiled the market of 1890. In spite of the tariff however Americans will smoke, and they must have the delicate wrapper tobacco which so far has only proved capable of being grown in Sumatra and North Borneo. While the result of the markets of 1892 for the Borneo tobacco of 1891 has yet to be ascertained, we are advised on all hands that there is a large demand, the American buyers are again in the market, and first class tobacco has so far this year commanded high prices. In our opinion this is not the time, nor will it ever be the time, to raise the cry that tobacco planting is a failure in North Borneo. On the contrary, as we stated in our last issue, what is required is unremitting attention from first to last on the part of Managers and their assistants, until the bales of tobacco are packed, and shipped to Europe. If this is to be the rule then we consider success as assured, and the tobacco industry will continue to flourish as an important and unquestionably legitimate industry of the Country in spite of the occasional waves of depression to which without exception all countries and colonies are as equally liable as North Borneo. While however we must emphatically deprecate the idea that tobacco in Borneo has been tried in the balance and found wanting; we at the same time most cordially admit that there are many other products which can, and doubtless will be grown in the future with every chance of profit and success. We must not forget that one product at least has been steadily grown in the country, certainly on an exceedingly small scale, from a time antecedent to the advent of tobacco. Liberian Coffee was one the first experiments made in Silam, and during the time Mr. F. G. CALLAGHAN the present Resident of Labuan, presided over the district of Darvel Bay Silam Coffee was sold and eagerly bought in the Sandakan Markets. MR. CHRISTIAN'S Coffee estate also at Kudat though also on a small scale thoroughly proved the fact that Liberian Coffee can grow and flourish luxuriantly in this country. Coffee estates are now being opened up in both Sandakan and Marudu Bays and we have

every confidence in their success in the future. Liberian Coffee is just now attracting considerable attention in more quarters of the globe than North Borneo. It is being tried in Perak with every chance of developing into a leading industry, and its initiation in New Guinea is chronicled in a note in another column of this issue. It apparently has taken first place among Java products, and from what we can learn its value is becoming more understood and appreciated in all the colonies of the tropical East. We consider we may safely prophecy that tobacco and Liberian Coffee will rank as the leading industries of this country, although there are many others such as pepper, gambier, hemp, and others hitherto untried, which we hope soon to see take their proper place among our exports. In our opinion all that is necessary is that they should be intelligently and carefully undertaken, and carried on as economically as possible until their success is fully assured. Had this theory been carried out strictly in the case of all our tobacco companies, we should have now been in the position of being enabled to vigorously prosecute our successes, and of having no time for discussing hard times, or regretting that affairs were looking dull.

A Visit to the Byte.

By invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Pryer I paid a visit to the River Byte on the 23rd and 24th. It took just two hours in a launch from Sandakan jetty to the jetty on the Byte, a structure of some 200 yards in length leading through mangrove, lightly but well built and planked the whole way. Mr. and Mrs. Pryer were staying at the Managers house, a cool and commodious but unpretentious building standing on a fair sized hill commanding a view of Bahalla, Buli Sim Sim and the three Sisters towards the South East. An ample kedai kept by Ah Chee of Sandakan supplies most wants, two or three native houses flank the path to the house which already runs between gardens of Indian corn and tapioca, well grown up, with cocoanut and cotton, papaias and pisang, trying to catch up the others in height.

There are some five or six clearings made between the Byte and Western Jarvis (Sungei Manila) varying in size from ten to a hundred acres, portions of which had been burnt, and no inconsiderable quantity was under cultivation. Sulus were busy hoeing and planting coffee in the clearing round the house: a field of some 90 acres was being got ready for paddy by Sulus who have the land rent-free for 2 years on condition of handing it over fully cleared and planted-up at the end of that time: Malays were felling more jungle: Chinese squatters were making gardens or rather, were tending their gardens already made, for the production and sale of fruit, vegetables, pigs and poultry to the mixed races in the neighbourhood: while at Sungei Manila some Manilamen with their wives and children could even now gaze on many thousands of Manila hemp trees. Interspersed with

these are Cocoanuts, already 2 and 3 feet high, sugar cane, tapioca and other plants some intended for the support of life while the others, the hemp, cocoanuts &c. are maturing. These men pay no rent, but will give half the hemp they produce. The rest of the produce is their own. No wonder Lucio, the mandor, and Pepita his wife seemed contented.

In the large tract of 45000 acres there are different soils, but most of the places seem to be well drained or such as can easily be made so, while Mr. Pryer's system of planting a little of everything in each place will at any rate prove conclusively what each district and soil will grow. Of the quick growing things like sugar, Manila hemp, tapioca and cotton, there can be no doubt whatever. But two short months ago I visited these very places, and the jungle was so dense, and the place so little known, and the felled spaces so impassable, that even with a guide it took me 3 hours to do the distance the road now enabled me to travel in one. Now there are lanes everywhere, cottages, fruits and vegetables: and in a few months there will be cotton, sugar, and hemp to send away. The roads have been run through belts of jungle, so one has no scorching tramp as along the more open roads of a tobacco Estate: but lovely cool paths in the shady jungle, bringing back to one's mind the Classic Addison's walk at Oxford. It will be a matter of congratulation if these can be ever retained, for not visitors alone but labourers also profit by their shade. The fringing borders too afford many a sheltered spot for nursery beds, thousands of well grown and healthy Coffee, Gutta and other plants testifying to their utility. The Byte truly promises to be a very Arcadia to the Chinese and Bajows, Sulus and Malays; all alike seem content: and I heard (what I imagine is not often heard elsewhere), the manager telling his labourers to go home as it was getting late, and the labourers protesting that they would not go until they had got some more plants in.

I believe the first tree was cut in January last: the Estate builds its houses of its own timber and attaps and makes its own planks: I was most hospitably entertained for two days on (*inter alia*) fowls eggs Indian Corn and vegetables coming off the property. Sugar canes reaching ten and twelve feet in length and of 8 and 10 stalks each! Young pinang trees looking very healthy, hemp of all sizes up to 8 or 9 feet, banana trees just bursting into fruit from stems of nearly 2 feet diameter: surely this is a good record since January. Mr. Pryer very kindly too let me cut and manufacture the first Manila-hemp. No very great skill was required, a plank and an ordinary knife, (the whole engine being worth perhaps 20 cents) a steady pull and I had drawn the first fibre manufactured at the Development Corporation's property.

JULY, 25TH.

L. P. B.

Chief Governor B N B

A Thriving Settlement.

In these hard times when banks break, tobacco crops suffer from adverse seasons, labour is (said to be) scarce and dear, population scanty, and agriculture neglected; it may not perhaps be uninteresting to place on record in the columns of the *Herald* our impressions after a visit to the small holdings, and the cultivation that is going on in them

beyond Bokara point. The place being but infrequently visited except by those few specially interested in the matter, and by a few pleasure riding parties; it is we think an almost unknown region to the great majority of Herald readers, who reading of the ups and downs of large planting companies have no record of smaller enterprises. Embarking at the Government House pier on the steam launch *Thistle*, we first of all paid a visit to the Simunal Bajows at Bokara village a description of which will be found in another column, and after inspecting this place we proceeded in the launch to the Penkalan Attap. Here we found a thriving village, the dwellers in which were busy at the attap making industry. Stretching away inland beyond the village lies a well cleared plain some fifty or sixty acres in extent, and beyond again about as many acres of low lying and gently undulating hills, and at the foot of these gentle undulations is a cosy village of small squatters, or *Jackaroo* farmers as an Australian would describe the dwellers therein. The village consists of some dozen comfortably built houses containing as many happy and contented families numbering in all over fifty souls. The sites for the various houses have apparently been well and carefully selected on raised, old and cleared land, and each is surrounded by a well tended garden which extends down the slopes to the plain, and in which various sorts of vegetables are planted. The gardens all possess the advantage of having a clear stream or rivulet of good water in their immediate neighbourhood thus assuring the gardener of a plentiful supply of his chief necessary. In addition to his vegetable garden each squatter devotes some considerable attention to the raising of pigs, the porkers looking uncommonly well and in good case, while dogs of various breeds attach themselves to, and guard their owner's property. We were struck by the contented look of these squatters, whom we found on enquiry to be enjoying the best of health, sickness being an almost unknown evil among them, while they all proudly informed us they were quite fortified against illness, all being in possession of a certain amount of quinine and *lain macham ubat* which their master had presented them with to meet any emergency. The villagers are principally Chinese coolies and others who have settled down after leaving tobacco estates, and who were provided with wood and attaps to construct houses, and food money for three months to keep them going while their crops were coming up, and till they were fairly settled. Now they have conquered their first difficulties and fairly taken to the life, each man is in possession of what to him is a real independence and is cheerful and contented in proportion; and perfectly satisfied in looking after his vegetables, his pigs and his dogs. The proprietor of this prosperous little settlement advanced the money and he assures us he has seldom been disappointed with his action in the matter; and material confidence between master and man is the result. Large quantities of mangos, *pisangs* and cocoanuts have been planted and are all thriving capitally. The rivulets and streams in the settlement form the sources of the Bokara river and the site has proved admirably adapted for the experiment. In conclusion we would point out that equestrians wishing to combine amusement with healthy exercise, and a search for information, may do worse than pay a visit to the villages beyond Bokara point.

Notes—General.

HIS Excellency the Acting Governor returned to Sandakan from a visit to Darvel Bay on the morning of July 1st. Owing to very thick and rainy weather outside the Government Cruiser *Petrel* was obliged to anchor off the harbour on the night of June 30th. During his visit H. E. inspected the tobacco estates at the Lahad Datu and Seganan, and visited the gold fields at Lahad Datu and Tabanac. He also visited the Selimbukan river, Silam, Simporna, and Omadal. Mr. Pavitt returned also to Sandakan in the *Petrel*.

Mr. Pavitt informs us that the gold appears to be scattered over a large extent of country and is found on each side of the water shed dividing the streams flowing northwards into the Segama river, and southward into Darvel Bay. The coarser gold is found in the streams to the southward, and to the northward of the Lahad Datu tobacco estate. The weather was against the diggers, and there was some sickness. The men at work with very few exceptions are quite wanting in gold mining experience and are only washing the dirt with ordinary pans; although there was in one case an attempt at sluicing undertaken. The average earnings per man for a days work was about one dollar, but on account of bad weather and sickness, operations were greatly impeded. So far the finds have not been followed up in any systematic manner; the diggers are working on the south waters in the immediate neighbourhood of the Lahad Datu Estate, and to the North not far from the Lamin (Segama) estate belonging to the same Company.

CAPTAIN E. A. Barnett Commandant, accompanied by Captain Pinson, and Mr. Leach made a shooting excursion to the old Suan Lambar Estate in Sandakan Bay on June 28th and 29th last. The weather militated very much against the chances of sport, the rain falling almost incessantly. Captain Barnett managed to bag a fine bull Tambadow, and tracks of elephants were seen about the deserted clearing.

A NUMBER of miners engaged in working a coal mine beyond the Gate of Peking, who were determined to celebrate the Fifth Moon Feast in a way suitable to the dignity of the occasion, came to grief in a remarkable manner. On the night of the 5th the seventeen pioneers gathered together to make merry over some viands and a large quantity of wine, which they had provided for the occasion, and began in earnest to enjoy themselves. Bowl after bowl they quaffed of the sweet nectar, until soon they began to feel the effects of it, and one by one they fell asleep. On the following morning a miner in a neighbouring shaft, seeing that the inmates of this place were not up and out as usual, came to look in. To his surprise he found that of the 17 people who indulged in the convivial repast the night before, 16 were stone dead, having died of asphyxia, the only surviving member being an old

“die-game” sixty years old, who alone was still breathing faintly and was restored to consciousness.

PEARLS from Ceylon, it is reported, will be scarce this year. Violent storms have washed away all the oysters from the famous banks, so that the annual fishery, it is feared, must be abandoned.

THE days of “treasure trove” are not quite passed away as is made apparent lately in Japan. In the case under notice a “Mr. Fukuo, of Arima, is the fortunate man. Lately he decided to pull down his godown and build a greater, and in the course of digging up the foundations found a jug containing 1,000 Keicho koban, an ancient gold coin of the Keicho era and now valued at over 13 yen apiece. Lucky Mr. Fukuo.

JAPAN like Chicago is preparing for a National Exhibition, and “competition is keen for the honour, and perhaps also the profit, which is likely to accrue to the city selected as the site for it. Kyoto claims it in commemoration of the founding of the city as his capital by a late Emperor, who died sometime in the eighth century, though that esteemed monarch knew nothing probably of such commercial frivolities. Osaka also competes for it, and now the Kobe Chamber of Commerce has resolved to petition the Government for the exhibition to be held at Kobe”.

“A SINGULAR story is told in the *Osaka Asahi*. It is said that a shizoku named K. Takabayashi, of Kuwana, has in his possession a stone which has been handed down in the family from his ancestors as a heirloom. It has been deposited in a shrine from whence none of the family for a long time dared to extract it. In 1890 however, Takabayashi took it out and exhibited it to the Rev. E. H. Van Dyke, of Nagoya, who informed him that it was a diamond. There-upon the fortunate possessor took it to Yokohama and showed it to some foreigners who also expressed their opinion that it was a diamond. Takabayashi has sent it to the Imperial Mint to be examined, and if it proves genuine it will be exceedingly valuable, for it is of considerable size”.

“ON Wednesday, the Executive Council resolved to deport several Chinamen, including Mr. Lok Chee Fo, the editor of a Singapore daily newspaper called the *Sing Po*, for being connected with secret societies. They were sent to China in the *Ganges* on Monday”.—(*Straits Times*).

“CAPTAIN Byrne R. M. L. I. of H.M.S. *Hyacinth* is to be temporarily attached to the Perak Sikh Police to work in Pahang under Colonel Walker, who has been shorthanded from two or three of the Inspectors falling sick of fever and dysentery”.—(*Straits Times*).

THE Simunal Bajows who arrived here in their sea going *Sapits* towards the end of June last settled down for the time at the Bajow village at Bokara point and quickly made themselves at home. They number 240 souls in all, and a large number of children of both sexes are comprised in this number. We paid a visit to the point on July 3rd, and noticed some of them at work. The men as we stated in our last issue are principally agriculturists, fishermen, attap and mat makers, and potters. We noticed several piles of newly made attaps on the beach while two blacksmiths were busily engaged in following the calling of Vulcan. The bellows used are simply and very neatly and handily constructed consisting of two upright hollow bamboos lashed side by side through which the current of air passes to a horizontal bamboo pipe leading into the charcoal in the forge, the smith using a thick iron plate on which to forge the various articles of his workmanship. The two sons of Thor were busily employed at the time of our visit at their craft. Their *Sapits* are large, commodious, and apparently built for fairly long voyages, being lengthy and very broad in the beam, the sterns and gunwales are artistically ornamented with carved figures of various patterns all well proportioned and mathematically correct. The Simunals appear to have brought with them various belongings in the way of live stock consisting principally of goats and cocks and hens, while several small wiry dogs barked a vigorous welcome to us. The men are preparing to build houses to accommodate themselves which will greatly increase the size of the village, already of no inconsiderable dimensions. These Simunals appear to have one and all taken to their newly adopted country with a determination to settle down, and appear to greatly appreciate the change from Spanish territory. A further influx of these people is nearly certain to take place when the news reaches Simunal of the state of affairs existing in the pioneer settlement at Bokara. Most of these men are also old hands at gutta and dammar collecting, and understand pearl fishing. If they are desirous of work they will doubtless be able to suit themselves in the neighbouring estates on the other side of the point where fruit and cocoanut planting is in full swing, and will certainly prove a valuable accession to the local labour market and the local industries of the district.

WEDNESDAY July 6th, being the Hari Raya Hadji, or the Mohomedan festival of the Bakar Eed was observed as a public holiday. Six guns were fired from the battery at 6 p.m. on the 5th, and at 9 a.m. on the 6th. The festival of the Bakar Eed according to the Sunni sect of Mahomedans is held to commemorate the sacrifice by Abraham of his son Ismail; while the Shias say it was Isaac who was sacrificed. The Kuran makes no mention of this son.

ON the evening of July 5th the Sandakan Race Course attracted on large concourse of sportsmen to witness three private matches. The first was between Captain E. A. Barnetts' roan pony Butcher Boy and Mr. J. H. Allard's Blazer for \$50 a side. The roan was ridden by Mr. C. Fabris and Blazer by Mr. Mackenzie. The race proved a very close one Butcher

Boy winning by a neck from Blazer. The second event, a match between Mr. Barraut's pony Ginger, and Mr. Zechariah's Nigger was won easily by the latter, by six lengths. Ginger was not up to his "Egeria Cup" form apparently, and could not get near his antagonist, who ran away and won as he liked. This match also was for \$50 a side. The third match was between the two ponies owned by Doctor J. H. Walker and Doctor G. N. Wilson, owners up; and was won in a canter by the P.M.O. We understand another match has been made between Ginger and Nigger to come off in a month's time. The following are the weights riders etc.,

1ST MATCH.

Captain Barnett's, Butcherboy, Mr. Fabris 11 stone 10 lb
Mr. Allard's, Blazer, Mr. Mackenzie 11 stone
won by a neck, betting at evens.

2ND MATCH (catch weights.)

Mr. Barraut's, Ginger, Mr. Fabris.
Mr. Zacheriah's, Nigger, Owner.
won by six lengths, two to one on Ginger.

3RD MATCH.

Dr. Walker's, Sultan, Owner. | Dr. Wilson's, Donovan, Owner.
won by the distance, betting evens.

THE s.s. *Mennon* left Sandakan for Hongkong on Wednesday July 6th. She took a large consignment of timber from the China Borneo Company's Mills.

"THE Colony of the Straits was well represented at Lord Knutsford's "Birthday" dinner, those present from that Colony being Mr. Swettenham, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Bonser; and perhaps there should be included as from the Straits Mr. Creagh. Most of the Straits officials, with their wives, afterwards attended Lady Salisbury's reception. Mr. Skinner of Penang and Mr. Swettenham of Perak are again in good health. Sir Edward O'Malley, is more likely to return to the Straits than to contest a parliamentary constituency".—(*Straits Times*).

"THE Sandakan (Borneo) Cigar Company has been started at 18, Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn, London, where cigars under the brand "Flor de Melapi" are being sold, made of a blend of the finest Havannah and Borneo Tobaccos".

THE s.s. *Petrel* Captain Muhlenbein arrived at Sandakan on the morning of July 7th. As we had received no European Mails since June 20th, news from home was largely looked for. The *Petrel* however in lieu of the long expected Mails, brought the unwelcome news that the *Royalist* had gone ashore on the Johore coast north of the Horsburgh Light in the Singapore Straits, and that 35 Mail bags for Labuan and Borneo including a mail for H.M.S. *Egeria* had been lost. The passengers, officers, and crew had all been landed; but the Mails had apparently been left to shift for themselves.

INSPECTOR Jones who has been on duty to Labuan and West Coast returned to head-quarters in the *Normanby* on July 7th.

On the evening of the 7th July the *Normanby* arrived, and the news by her confirmed the report as the wreck of the *Royalist* and the loss of the mails. By the *Normanby* Mrs. and Miss. Shaw arrived as also Mr. Kalfsterman from Singapore. The *Normanby* left for Celebes early on the morning of July 9th.

THE S.S. *Poh Ann* arrived from Singapore and Labuan on July 8th and left for Sulu on July 9th, returning on the 25th and left for Singapore on the same day.

A SANDAKAN correspondent of the *Straits Times* complains in that paper of the neglected state of the Sandakan Cemetery. He says "much discontent has long been felt, and lately has been freely expressed at the disgraceful condition in which it has been kept". This may be so, but our first intimation of the fact is contained in the letter from the *Times* correspondent. The correspondent omitted however to mention that the repairing and general restoring of the said Cemetery has been for some time previous to the date of his communication under the notice of the Government; and since June 17th convicts have been at work on it daily, so the place has now been put in proper order. It may also interest the *Times* correspondent if we intimate that voluntary contributions for the purpose of the Cemetery upkeep are and will be "thankfully received". If the correspondent has not yet volunteered his dollars, now is his chance. *Verb Sap.* The Commissioner of Lands informs us that the fees received in the Land Office on Cemetery account amount to but \$15 from 1883 to date. Hence the necessity for voluntary contributors.

WE see from the Straits papers that H.M.S. *Hyalcinth* has gone to Hongkong where she will be paid off. H.M.S. *Mercury* has taken her place in the Straits. The *Mercury* was in Borneo waters in March 1891.

"IT IS RUMOURED that Mr. F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G., the Resident of Perak, will not return from his leave of absence to Europe until the close of the year, and that it is then probable that he will not stay long". (*Penang Gazette*).

"AT the date of last mail advices, Lord Brassey had given notice to call the attention of the House of Lords, on an early day, to the administration of North Borneo under the British Protectorate".

THE following items of interest as regards shipping

appear in the report of Mr. H. Parker H.B.M. Consul Hoihow:—"At first sight British shipping would appear to be in a minority 1 to 12. The following, however, are the real facts;—Out of a total of £2,048 tonnage dues collected, British ships paid the half, or, to be quite exact, 48·20 per cent. Out of 8,870 Chinese emigrant passengers taken direct from Hoihow to Singapore and Bangkok, over 8,000 were taken by British steamers, which means a freight list of at least £7,000. Of the 5,054 return coolies brought back direct from Singapore and Bangkok, it is estimated that 4,500 were brought in British steamers, which means another £5,000, as the return fares are usually heavier than the outgoing fares. (It is remarkable that it costs more to go to and from Hoihow, from and to Singapore, than between Amoy and Singapore *via* Hoihow.)

"The direct imports from England, consisting of 2,000 tons of Portland cement for the new forts, were brought by a British steamer, with a (probable) freight of £3,000. Moreover, 2,500 coolies were brought back from Singapore and Bangkok in British steamers which do not figure in the Customs return at all, on account of such steamers not having broken bulk at Hoihow. If these steamers had, as occasionally happened with other British steamers doing exactly the same work, happened to remain in port over 24 hours, or had taken in coal or pigs, there would have been 36 British entries, all over 1,000 tons each, instead of 24; and 35 British clearances instead of 23.

"The total net profits made on the Hoihow trade by the two French mail steamers counting as 34 entries and 34 clearances fall well within £2,000. The total charter moneys paid to the one Danish and two German regular coasters together for the year fall within £15,000; and the three Dutch, Danish, and Norwegian owners combined, and, at the very least, £15,000 freights paid to British shipowners. In other words, disregarding deceptive figures, and going in a business-like way to the root of the matter, nearly half the freights were paid to, and half the tonnage dues paid by, British owners, who usually made money on their transactions; while several, if not all, of the Chinese charterers of the German and Danish ships positively lost money, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the steamers were chartered this year at 20 per cent. or 25 per cent. lower rates than last year, and while the owners barely paid running expenses.

"I find, on carefully examining the shipping lists in China, that there are very few British steamers in the Far East with a tonnage lower than 1,000 tons, whilst, of seventy-five German and Danish steamers, only twenty are over 1,000 tons measurement, and of these twenty, five are mail steamers running to Europe. It appears that at least 10 per cent. of the total number of German steamers in existence are to be found on the coasts of China, though, of course, this does not mean that 10 per cent. of the total German tonnage is found there, too."

THE following answer to a correspondent taken from the Melbourne *Leader* may prove of interest to our readers.—"Doubt. The Australian saurian is a crocodile, not an alligator. Those saurians which are found in the rivers of Australia and on the coast line of Polynesia are true crocodiles of the Ganges type. The

principal distinction between the two lies in the dentition. The alligator (*A. Mississippiensis*)—found in America only—has the canine teeth fitting into a pit on the top jaw. The crocodile, on the contrary, has the canine teeth protruding through a notch on each side of the upper jaw. The alligator also has no fringe on the hind legs nor web on the toes. The Queensland crocodile has 5 toes on the fore feet and 4 on the hind, the 3 inner toes on all the feet having claws." This description would seem applicable also to the saurians of North Borneo.

"At a meeting of the creditors of the New Oriental Bank held, in Singapore, it was decided to agree to a reconstruction of the Bank instead of liquidation, the voting being 24 to 7 votes. There were 41 creditors present, but many abstained from voting owing to lack of fuller information. Depositors favouring reconstruction can convert half their claims into preference new shares in the proposed bank".—(*Straits Times*).

WE would draw the attention of our readers to the publication in another column of the articles of convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands as regards the boundary line in North Borneo.

THE S.S. *Ranee* from Singapore *via* Labuan and Kudat arrived in Sandakan on Sunday July 10th at 10 a.m. having on board the Mails recovered from the wreck of the *Royalist*. There were three English Mails and all arrived in a very badly damaged condition the papers especially being literally soaked, and in many cases utterly useless. It is a matter of astonishment to us why the authorities of the Singapore Post Office entrusted this heavy Mail to a steamer like the *Royalist* when the steamers *Normanby* and *Ranee* would as they should have been well aware, have arrived first at Sandakan. We have to thank the Straits Post Office people for an almost useless collection of newspapers and correspondence.

It is with great regret we have to record the death of Rear-Admiral R. C. Mayne, C.B., Vice-Chairman of the British North Borneo Company which took place in London on Sunday May 29th last. The deceased Admiral was one of the chief promoters of the Company and had been Vice-Chairman for many years. We extract the following from the *Pall Mall Budget* of June 2nd.—

"Rear-Admiral Mayne, member of Parliament for the Pembroke Boroughs, died on Sunday after a few hours' illness at his residence, 101, Queen's-gate. Admiral Mayne had attended the Welsh dinner given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Saturday, and though complaining of being unwell, made an interesting speech in reply to the toast of the Navy, with which toast his name had been coupled. At the close of the dinner, as he was passing down the stairs of the Mansion House, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and fell heavily against the iron railings. The police on duty at once went to his aid, carried him to the entrance-hall of the Lord Mayor's residence, where a bed was improvised. Dr. Isambard Owen, of Curzon-street,

Dr. Morris, of Portmadoc, and Dr. Grey Edwards, of Bangor, who were guests at the dinner, were summoned to attend the patient, and later on his brother-in-law, Mr. C. Dent, of Brook-street, arrived. Subsequently he was removed in the police ambulance to his house in Queen's-gate, but he never regained consciousness, and died on Sunday afternoon. Rear-Admiral Richard Charles Mayne was a son of the late Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B. who for forty years was Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Born in 1835, and educated at Eton College, he entered the navy at the age of twelve, in 1847, and served in the Baltic, Black Sea, and Sea of Azoff in 1854-55. In 1863 he was seriously wounded whilst on active service in New Zealand. He commanded the survey of the Straits of Magellan, 1866-69, and retired ten years later with the rank of Rear-Admiral. He was a C.B. and a Knight of the Legion of Honour, besides holding the Order of the Medjidieh and the Crimean, Baltic, and New Zealand medals. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a justice of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster. In 1885 Admiral Mayne unsuccessfully contested the Pembroke Boroughs in the Conservative interest, being defeated by Mr. H. G. Allen (Liberal) by 265 votes. The deceased stood again in 1886 and defeated Mr. Lewis Morris, who was the Gladstonian candidate, by 272 votes. The *London and China Express* says:—"Admiral Mayne was Vice-Chairman of British North Borneo Company, and took an interest in Borneo matters long before the formation of the British North Borneo Company, and he became one of the first members of the company. In 1884 he was elected vice-chairman, bringing to his important duties excellent naval knowledge which proved of great service to the company.

[Admiral Mayne was popular in the House of Commons, and held in the respect which is always paid to a man who is master of his own subjects.

"The funeral took place on June 4th at Kensal Green Cemetery. The first portion of the service was held in St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens".]

OUR readers will join with us in regretting to hear of the loss of the fine Yacht *Sunbeam* which with Lord and Lady Brassey on board visited North Borneo in 1887. We append particulars of the occurrence.

"Perth, May 27th.—The following particulars have been received respecting the wreck of the steam yacht *Sunbeam*. On March 17th the *Sunbeam* was lying off an island in Admiralty Gulf, at the north of the Kimberley district, when a leak was discovered. The vessel was run ashore and patched up. After she had been lying there 12 hours, the first mate reported that water was making fast. The captain went to the engine-room and discovered a hole 6 in. long, caused by corrosion. Canvas was fixed on the hole, and every attempt was made to beach the vessel. She was stranded on a mudbank, and the crew landed safely in the boats, the captain remaining on board until the decks were almost level with the water. The *Sunbeam* sank half a mile from shore. Futile attempts were made to get her off, but she was firmly embedded in the mudbank. The crew landed at Dicky Bay, where the rest of the pearling schooners were lying. In consequence of the steamer not being expected for three weeks, Captain Read determined to proceed to Roebuck Bay in a whale-boat, and there place himself in communication with the owners of the yacht. The resident of Admiralty Gulf endeavoured to dissuade him from doing this, but he persisted in his attempt, which was successful. Nine men accompanied him. The natives along the coast were very hostile,

threatening the voyagers with their spears on one occasion when they attempted to land. The party arrived at Cygnet Bay, inside the entrance of King Sound, on April 17th. There they procured supplies and proceeded on their voyage, reaching Roebuck Bay, 400 miles distant, on the 20th of April. The men landed in excellent health. The captain deserves much credit for his gallant, but somewhat useless voyage. Viscount Cantelupe purchased the *Sunbeam* from Lord Brassey, his object being to engage in pearling on this coast. Captain Read brought the vessel out from England.—*Melbourne Argus*, May 28th ”.

ROADS INTO THE INTERIOR.—From time to time we propose to give particulars of such means of access as we have at present into the interior. The two routes to the interior given below are only available for foot passengers and not for ponies or pack cattle, and the tracks are liable to change, as the clearings are made here and there, but the main line continues the same and still corresponds with Witt’s notes of 1882.

In reply to the question how to reach the Headwaters of the Sugut from the Coast, Mr. Little gives the following details:—

ROADS.

Mr. Little says that

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1.—From Bongon Estate pier to Lorong Bunoh Dato Undoks village. | } 2 hours. |
| 2.—From Lorong Bunoh to the place on the Bongon where Traders generally stop. This goes along a ridge no water. | |
| 3.—From the stopping place to Mumus quite flat and follows the river. | } 9 ” |
| 4.—Mumus to Kopuakan River. | |
| | ... 10 ” |
| | to Ulu Sugut, 29 hours. |

Mr. Hewett says; Easiest Route to the Sugut from Tuaran to Kian 3 days. 2 days to Ulu Sugut—Mountainous the whole way. If using Coast coolies as carriers double the time. Natives amicable and assist willingly.

AN interesting match was shot at Labuan on 22nd June between Dr. Stewart and Mr. Reginald Applin for a purse of \$20.00.

The conditions were 15 birds each at 25 yards rise from 3 traps under the Gun Club Rules. Mr. Applin to allow Dr. Stewart 3 dead birds.

The match resulted in a victory for Dr. Stewart who shot splendidly, indeed he only failed to stop one bird of those he fired at, and that one went away hard hit. He allowed his 8th bird to go away unfired at, having neglected to cock his gun. Mr. Applin did not shoot up to his usual form.

The birds were wild green pigeons, and very fast. The score was as follows:—

	Allowed.	Total.
Dr. Stewart 25 yards—1.1.1.1.1.1.1.0.1.0.1.1.1.		= 11
Mr. Applin „ „ —0.0.1.1.0.1.1.1.0.1.1.0.		= 7

Mr. G. M. O’B. Horsford acted as Referee and Mr. J. E. G. Wheatley kindly pulled the traps.

We hear that a return match will probably be shot later on at 25 birds each and 30 yards rise.

After the match four \$1.00 sweeps were shot off by the spectators present. The winners were Mr. Applin 30 yards (3 sweeps) and Mr. Jones 26 yards (1 sweep).

MR. Wise writes to us from Papar as follows:— I send you herewith the measurements of horns of a stag I shot here some days ago. They seem to me to be exceptionally fine for this country and the natives tell me, are the finest ever got in this district. The length is not perhaps exceptional but the horns are very massive and heavy. It would be interesting if other sportsmen and subscribers to the *Herald* would send for comparison the measurements of any large horns they may have obtained. The measurements are as follows:—

Total length of horn	19½ inches.
Length of brow tine	11½ ”
Girth above burr	8¼ ”
Girth at centre of beam	6½ ”

HIS Excellency the Acting Governor accompanied by Mr. A. G. Aldous Acting Assistant Government Secretary left Sandakan in the Cruiser *Petrel* on July 12th for the river Kinabatangan returning on July 17th. We are glad to learn that tobacco prospects on the “big river” are by no means so gloomy as we have lately been led to believe, and that there is every probability of getting a fairly good if somewhat late crop. The Managers of the various estates are hopeful to make up for the adverse bad weather which prevailed for the first six months of this year, weather by the by that appears to have been almost universal over the East. We trust the latter six months of the year 1892 will make amends.

THE steamer *Rance* Captain Owen returned from Darvel Bay on Saturday July 16th and left on the 17th for Singapore via Kudat and Labuan. Mr. Henry Walker Commissioner of Lands was a passenger to Kudat. The *Rance* shipped the whole of the tobacco from the Amsterdam Company’s Marienberg Estate Labuk river to take to Singapore en route for Europe.

“THERE is a curious story afloat as to the adventure of a globe-trotter and a kuruma coolie, which we give with all reservation. The globe-trotter, so the story runs, a veritable Verdant Green, in helmet and white flannels, took the coolie as his guide, philosopher and friend to conduct him around town. Among other places visited was a native curio store, where an object excited the connoisseur’s attention. He admired it and at length asked the coolie the price. The coolie enquired of the shopkeeper and learnt that it was one and a half dollars. He thereupon expatiated upon its merits, its novelty, rarity and peculiarity of design, as well as its antiquity, and quoted 300 yen, which the globe-trotter willingly paid.—(*Hyogo News*).”

WE regret to record a case of quasi amok which

occurred on the Labuk river on July 7th some six miles or more above the Marienberg Estate. It appears that on the evening of the 6th July a Bajow came down to Mr. Barraut's house in a gobong in which he had some gutta, rattans, cloth, and sundry trade articles to the value of about \$400. This man named Abdoolla gave himself up to the Magistrate, Mr. Barraut and confessed to having killed two men some distance up the river. Mr. Barraut took charge of him for the night and started with him in custody on the morning of the 7th intending to make enquiries at the locality where the confessed murder had been committed. At 11 a.m. a halt was made to enable the men, six Dyaks and a Javanese, who were with Mr. Barraut to cook and eat. The Bajows handcuffs were loosened and he sat down apparently to eat his rice. Before he had scarcely tasted food he suddenly returned to the boat a Dyak name Boonda watching him. Before Boonda could see what he was doing the Bajow sprang to his feet with a Sooloo *barong* in one hand and Brunei *Kris* in the other and rushing on the Dyak cut him on the stomach, chest, and arm, Abdoolla then rushed for Mr. Barraut who seizing his double barrel rifle made for the water about 1½ feet deep. The rifle was not loaded, and taking it by the muzzle Mr. Barraut felled Abdoolla with a vigorous blow with the butt delivered with such force that the weapon was broken where the barrels join on to the stock. In striking Abdoolla Mr. Barraut fell over him, when the other Dyaks who had been scattered about rushed up to his assistance, and another Dyak named Yaya received a wound on the hand. Mr. Barraut was taken to the boat when he found he had been wounded on the right shoulder, right hand, and chin, the wound on the right hand being a severe one. He had also received three slight wounds on the left hand and one on the right ear. The *Amoker* was cut down by the other Dyaks, Mr. Barraut and the wounded Dyaks arrived in Sandakan on July 8th. We are glad to say that no serious results have accrued though Mr. Barraut, had to keep his right arm in a sling. The Dyak's wounds were slight.

ABOUT 4 o'clock a.m. on July 14th the slumbering residents of the town and suburbs of Sandakan were violently awakened from their "beauty sleep" by wild gusts of wind from the West South West and South West, which continued to blow at short intervals for over an hour. At times the hard squalls came up with almost hurricane force making havoc of rattan blinds verandah chairs and carpets; and stirring up the attap roofs of the bungalows in a wild helter skelter way which was the reverse of reassuring. At Messrs Katz Brothers house now in the occupation of the Acting Governor some havoc was made among the newly placed tiles on the roof. The squalls were accompanied with heavy thunder and very vivid lightning, but no rain.

THE next event in Club Billiard circles will be the first competition for a handsome Silver Cup presented by Capt. R. D. Beeston and which the Committee have decided shall be a "Challenge Cup" to be won by the first member who can hold it against all challengers for

six months. The interests in this competition will be curtailed to a certain extent as it will not be a handicap, and consequently there will be fewer entries. The holder will have to keep in good practice, if he hopes to win, as most of the scratch players have expressed a determination to try for it as often as the rules will permit.

PROGRESS has been made by the new committee in pushing on with the preliminaries to building the new Club House. Plans and specifications are now out, and tenders have been asked for. The Committee have decided to erect a very plain building from the plans supplied by Messrs Danby, Leigh and Orange of Hong-kong, leaving other parts to be finished when funds are more plentiful.—Messrs. H. Walker, E. A. Pavitt and H. B. Dunlop have been appointed as a building committee, and Mr. Pavitt has kindly undertaken to superintend the erection of the building.

THE Sandakan Club has been very lively during the past month having been much patronized by our billiard players, practising hard for the Handicap which has been on. The following ties have been played off

1ST TIES.			
E. A. Pavitt ... (received 25)	200	beat	J. W. Wilson (scratch) 142
H. Walker (scratch)	200	"	O. F. de Rozzoli ... (received 30) 115
E. C. Trotter ... (received 30)	200	"	F. Brice (" 50) 185
E. A. Barnett ... (scratch)	200	"	A. Jones (" 45) 194
H. B. Dunlop ... (")	200	"	E. P. Gueritz (scratch) 162
R. D. Beeston ... (")	200	"	J. G. Berkhuyzen ... (received 25) 162
J. H. Walker ... (")	200	"	H. C. Brushfield ... (scratch)
A. Loeb (received 50)	200	"	J. H. Allard (received 40) 198
2ND TIES.			
H. Walker	200	beat	E. A. Pavitt 154
E. A. Barnett	200	"	E. C. Trotter 182
R. D. Beeston	200	"	H. B. Dunlop 152
J. H. Walker	200	"	A. Loeb 188
3RD TIES.			
H. Walker	200	beat	E. A. Barnett 194
J. H. Walker	200	"	R. D. Beeston 180

The final tie between H. Walker and Dr. Walker will be played early this month on the return of the former from an official visit to Kudat. The play all through was a considerable improvement on what we have seen in former competitions. Mr. H. Walker played a very steady game throughout and is the favorite for the final. In the first ties the matches between Mr. Trotter and Mr. Brice, Capt. Barnett and Mr. Jones, Mr. Loeb and Mr. Allard were very close. In the second ties all the games were good, the one between Capt. Beeston and Mr. Dunlop exciting the most interest. Most of the members expected Mr. Dunlop to win but Capt. Beeston determined to show that he had not lost all his old science played brilliantly throughout, his opponent never having a show in after the first 80 were reached. The onlookers were much surprised when in the third ties Dr. Walker beat our veteran Captain by 20 points. It is whispered that a few lucky flukes had something to do with it, but we will record that the Doctor played a good all round game and deserved to win, even if he had some luck. The game between Mr. H. Walker and Capt. Barnett was very close, Capt. Barnett played up well, and Mr. Walker had to play his best to win. The final tie promises to be a good one.

H. M. S. *Egeria* arrived at Sandakan from Batu Tinagat on Tuesday July 19th, and came alongside the pier to coal from the *Normanhurst*, after which she took

up her old anchorage in the Bay. The *Egeria* has been away two full months on survey work in the neighbourhood of our Eastern and South Eastern boundaries. She left Sandakan on July 31st, to complete the whole Survey and is expected to return here in about three weeks time.

THE s.s. *Memnon* arrived from Hongkong *via* Kudat on the morning of Saturday July 23rd. Mr. H. C. Brushfield returned in the steamer and we are glad to say he has quite recovered his health during his stay in Hongkong, and is now looking well and fit. The *Memnon* after loading with timber for the China Borneo Company left for Hongkong on July 28th.

WE feel the greatest regret in announcing to our readers the death on the 16th July of MRS. ROBERTSON wife of MR. JOHN ROBERTSON Superintendent of Public Works. MRS. ROBERTSON had just undergone her confinement and was going on well, when she took a turn for the worse. She passed a bad night on the 15th, and gradually sank, dying about midday on Saturday July 16th. The funeral took place on Sunday evening July 17th in the Sandakan Cemetery the REVEREND W. H. ELTON reading the burial service. A very large attendance of residents of Sandakan including several ladies, were present at the ceremony.

OUR Kudat correspondent writes as follows under date July 22nd. The *Ranee* which left here on the 19th July shipped at Banguay 421 Bales of Tobacco which is reported to be of a very fine colour. The health on the Marudu Bay Estates has greatly improved of late. On one of the largest there has been no death for now 3 months and the Doctor finds his time hanging heavily on his hands. The Mission is showing most encouraging results, and it is usual for over 100 Hakkas to attend Service on Sundays which must be very gratifying to the Revd. Mr. Richards; the school also I am told is well attended.

RIDING parties have not yet gone out of Fashion in Sandakan. On the afternoon of Saturday the 23rd ultimo a party of ten including four Ladies and the Capt. and a couple of the Officers of H. M. S. *Egeria* met at Mrs. Cooks house. Their leader took them along the Leila Road to past Bongin Mulanta and through shady jungle into the new Chinese Settlement at Bokara. The neat gardens and busy industry of the squatters were much admired. After a slight refreshment, the party returned to Sandakan at a good pace. The ponies behaved well and there were no mishaps to record, only the recollection of a pleasant ride which every one seemed to enjoy.

THE s.s. *Normanby* arrived at Sandakan from Me-

nado on the morning of July 27th leaving for Singapore *via* Kudat and Labuan the same evening. Mr. Loeb was a passenger to Singapore.

CAPTAIN Gray of the s. s. *Normanby* informs us that that the total loss of life incurred by the volcanic eruption at Sangar Island, recorded in our last issue amounts to some 1,600 human beings. A church in which were collected some 300 people the majority being women and children was completely buried by the ashes and lava dust and all the congregation perished. The Major China of Bali had generously sent the steamer *Bun Poh Guan* to Sangar with 1,600 bags of rice as a subscription to the houseless sufferers from the disaster. On the South side of the island the vegetation is again springing up and green is replacing the sombre ashen hue of the landscape; but it is calculated that the northern portion of the island will take at least eight years to fully recover the effects of the catastrophe. All the inhabitants are being supplied with free rice by the Dutch Government.

MR. J. Fernandes proprietor of the Sandakan Iron Works Leila Road left Sandakan per steamer *Normanby* on July 27th *en route* for Europe and Demerara, and will be absent about six months. We hear he has a commission to select a small sugar mill for the use of the Borneo Development Company. We wish Mr J. Fernandes a pleasant and successful trip and safe return to Borneo. During his absence all orders for the works will be carried out by Mr. E. Foreman.

THE s.s. *Memnon* left Sandakan for Hongkong on Thursday July 28th, she took timber on behalf of the China Borneo Company. Mr. Van der Hoeven and Mr. W. E. Roberts were passengers to Hongkong. Mr. J. Robertson left for a six weeks change on vacation leave to Hongkong, Saigon and Bangkok.

THE Hongkong *Daily Press* of July 9th says:—"The New Oriental Bank? The Court has confirmed the order for winding up the New Oriental Bank Corporation Limited".

THE steamer *Sri Putri* arrived here from Labuan and Kudat on the night of July 28th having been ashore for six hours in the Mallewalli. She brings news that the *Petrel* with the outward Singapore Mail went ashore in the neighbourhood of the Jahat Shoals North East of Labuan and will have to be docked in Singapore. This means waiting till August 14th for our English Mails when about five will most likely be sprung upon us in a heap.

WE are requested by Mr. Alex : Wardrop to insert the following return of Gun Club shooting.

for the Silver Handicap Cup. Capt: E. A. Barnett is the winner. The match was shot off on July 16th.

NAME.	Distance yards.										Mis- ses.	Kills.
Capt: E. A. Barnett ...	27	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	7
Mr. E. P. Gueritz ...	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1
Mr. W. A. Leach ...	27	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	6
Mr. J. H. Patteson ...	26	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	5
Mr. E. A. Pavitt ...	27	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	2

* Winner of Cup.

Weather Dull.

MR. WARDROP Secretary of the Rifle Club has most courteously placed the following return at our disposal for publication.

THE BUTTS,
Sandakan, 6th July, 1892.

Winner of the Cup.

ALEXANDER WARDROP,
Secretary and Registrar.

Names.	At 100 yards Standing.						At 200 yards Standing.						At 200 yards Kneeling.						Total point per man.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total.	
Mr. A. Loeb ...	3	4	3	4	4	17	2	3	3	2	4	14	3	4	4	4	4	16	47
Mr. H. Walker ...	4	4	3	3	3	17	3	4	4	3	4	16	4	3	4	4	4	16	57
Mr. J. Wilson ...	2	3	3	3	3	14	2	3	3	3	3	14	4	4	4	4	4	16	51
Capt. E. A. Barnett ...	4	4	3	3	3	17	3	4	4	3	4	16	4	4	4	4	4	16	56
Mr. MacKenzie ...	4	4	3	3	3	17	3	4	4	3	4	16	4	4	4	4	4	16	50
Mr. E. A. Pavitt ...	4	4	3	3	3	17	3	4	4	3	4	16	4	4	4	4	4	16	50
Capt. C. Pusey ...	4	4	3	3	3	17	3	4	4	3	4	16	4	4	4	4	4	16	55

REGISTER OF TARGET PRACTICE.
Firing for Silver Handicap Cup, for the best average shot.

INDIVIDUAL FIRING.

SANDAKAN, 25th July, 1892.

Correct.

ALEX. WARDROP, Registrar.

RANK AND NAMES.	STANDING AT 100 YARDS.					STANDING AT 200 YARDS.					ANY POSITION AT 200 YARDS.					Total point per man.	Grand Total.
	1	2	3	4	Total.	1	2	3	4	Total.	1	2	3	4	Total.		
H. M. S. "EGERIA"	4	4	4	4	21	2	4	4	4	14	3	4	4	4	15	51	317
Lieut. Howard ...	3	4	4	4	23	3	3	3	3	12	3	4	4	4	15	57	
Levenmouth ...	4	4	4	4	20	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	52	
Handy ...	4	4	4	4	18	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	54	
Hand ...	4	4	4	4	20	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	54	
Surgeon MacKenzie ...	4	4	4	4	21	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	54	
Gunner Payne ...	4	4	4	4	21	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	54	
Total ...	123	123	123	123	123	96	96	96	96	96	98	98	98	98	98	58	
THE SANDAKAN RIFLE CLUB	4	4	4	4	20	3	4	4	4	15	3	4	4	4	15	53	
Capt. E. A. Barnett ...	4	4	4	4	21	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	53	
Mr. A. Loeb ...	4	4	4	4	18	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	47	312
Mr. H. Walker ...	4	4	4	4	18	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	47	
Mr. J. Wilson ...	4	4	4	4	20	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	52	
Mr. J. H. Patteson ...	4	4	4	4	18	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	54	
Mr. A. Jones ...	4	4	4	4	21	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	54	
Mr. E. A. Pavitt ...	4	4	4	4	21	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	58	
Total ...	118	118	118	118	118	97	97	97	97	97	17	17	17	17	17	52	
Correct.	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	52	
ALEX. WARDROP, Registrar.	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	52	

REGISTER OF TARGET PRACTICE.
Officers H. M. S. Egeria versus Sandakan Gun and Rifle Club.

SOME Sulus working in the neighbourhood of the Beatrice on July 28th captured a huge python in a state of coma having apparently recently got outside of some large and toothsome morsel. As it had been reported that two Men-of-war's men on leave from H.M.S. Egeria were missing, some anxiety was expressed as to the probable contents of the serpent's diaphragm. All suspicions were allayed however when it was discovered the reptile had dined frugally off a deer. Mr. E. F. Skertchly purchased this interesting specimen of the reptilia of Borneo for six dollars.

PANGLIMA Dermatuan the Tumbunmoha Magistrate of Keramok, Kinabatangan river arrived in San-

dakan from up the river on July 27th. He reports the water at present to be at its normal height. He saw two large elephants on the banks on his way down, one of them a large tusker. The recent proclamation however acted as a preventive against his naturally eager wish to secure the ivory. The Panglima who is going to start cattle breeding on a small scale amid the luxuriant grassy pastures that surround Keramok from the Kinabatangan river to the Gempis hills, and thence to the river Telupid which runs into the Labuk below Tampias; came to Sandakan to purchase a few head to start with. The Sago at Orang Kya Laxamana's village at Tamoy is in good order, and the coconut groves flourishing. The Panglima reports he has had no trouble with the Siputehs and Sogolitans since Captain Beeston's domialary visit to these tribes in April 1887.

MR. A. R. Dunlop Assistant Resident Darvel Bay came up to Sandakan on July 29th in the s.l. *Normanhurst*.

WE understand that at a Meeting held at Labuan on July 8th, it was proposed to start the "Labuan Pigeon Club" Mr. Callaghan the Resident was elected President with Messrs Deshon, Everett, Ormsby and J. B. Ferguson as a committee. A Swiftsure Clay Pigeon trap and 1,000 clay pigeons have been ordered from England. Mr. R. V. K. Applin is the Honorary Secretary and the objects of the Club include pony racing, golf, and quoits.

MR. Kedenberg of the Banguay Estate arrived in Sandakan by the *Sri Putri* on July 29th and left again for Kudat on July 30th. He secured some able bodied Chinese coolies for his estate at an advance of \$15 a head.

REGISTER OF TARGET PRACTICE

British North Borneo Sikhs' Honourable Constabulary," versus 6 men—*H. M. S. Egeria.*

[illegible]

We certify that the above Competition was fired under our Supervision.

(Signed)

A. JONES, *Constabulary.*

SANDAKAN, 28th July 1892.

H. PAYNE, H. M. S. *Egeria*.

Notes—Planting.

“A CORRESPONDENT at Hankow according to a Shanghai contemporary, thinks that buyers of tea there for London are too sanguine. It is declared in Mincing Lane, he says, that London will only want this season some 30,000,000 lbs. of China congou. It seems now that Hankow and Shaughai will send forward 25,000,000 lbs., leaving only 5,000,000 lbs. to be sent forward by Foochow and Canton. Therefore he concludes that few if any profits will be made. Common teas have been bought so cheap in Hankow that they cannot lose much, but losses on fine teas are, he fears, certain.

"FRANCE has to face an unpleasant fact. The pro-

duction of wine has fallen from 70,000,000 hectolitres to just about one-third that amount; for example, in 1875 the yield was 78,202,000 hectolitres, which was an increase of more than 8,000,000 hectolitres over the preceding year, while to-day the vintage varies between 23,000,000 and 27,000,000 hectolitres per annum. This enormous deficiency has been brought about by natural causes. The past twenty years have seen the French vineyards ravished by phyloxera, black rot and other cryptogamous diseases and many deadly enemies to the vine, and, in spite of the most vigorous efforts and great energy of the proprietors in fighting these maladies, French viticulturists are becoming discouraged. In 1880 the area planted in vines was 2,204,459 hectares; with all their care in preserving the old vineyards and repainting, only 1,816,544 hectares are devoted to vineyards now, showing a decrease of nearly 400 hectares under cultivation."

“ In a report on the trade of Java during 1891, the acting British Consul, Mr. S. R. Lankester, referring to the tea industry of the island, mentions that the tea crop last year suffered, in sympathy with all others, from the drought; but this has had a not altogether unfavourable result for the trees have had an apparently required rest, the result being that after the rains set in they grew vigorously, and the increase this year will, it is expected, more than compensate planters for the small quantity they could pluck during the spell of dry weather. The production shows a marked falling off, being about 1,000,000 lbs. less than in 1890. One or two new gardens have, however been opened, but against these have to be put those chiefly on low lands, which have been, or are being abandoned in favour of Liberia coffee. The exports were 5,939,011 lbs. against 7,788,484 lbs. in 1890, and 7,716,225 lbs. in 1889. The quantity of the crop proved satisfactory, and some estates realised good prices.”

“THE *Penang Gazette* notes that the Perak Government have just made a new departure in their agricultural policy. With a view to encouraging the production of padi in the State, the Perak authorities have granted a concession to Mr. Lim Leng Cheak, the Penang merchant who has already done so much to open up Kulim, in Kedah territory. This concession is a monopoly for ten years of the erection and running of rice mills in the three districts of Krian, Kurau, and Sepatang. Besides this monopoly, a concession of large tracts of land in those districts has been granted to him, which he proposes to sell or let in small plots to native cultivators, advances for the purposes of cultivation being also made by him where necessary.”

“ AMONG the passengers who joined the homeward-bound mail at Colombo is Mr. Fred. Watson on his way from Perak, where he has been engaged in tea planting. He has been a year and a half in Perak, which he describes as a splendid tea-growing country. As the leaf compares very favourably with that of Dar-

jeeling, he hopes to secure a good place for it in the English market, that being the object of his trip home. Regarding the price of labour in Perak he says that it is just what the planters make it, and that he has obtained coolies from the hill districts of China for four dollars a month.—*Ceylon Observer*, 8th June."

COPRAH. "The Consular report on the trade of Marseilles for 1891 states:...The most remarkable feature of the year's imports has been the large extension of this article, the production of which in the Straits Settlements, Manila and Java has assumed a very rapid development. As a striking example, I cannot do better than illustrate the shipments from Singapore alone, whence the exports in 1890 attained 43,000 tons for the continent of Europe, of which 75 per cent. for Marseilles, against 15,000 tons in each of the preceeding years. Indeed the total imports have been in Marseilles 73,000 tons, or 36,500 tons more than in 1890, and 26,000 tons more than in 1889."

"From Marseilles the exports of coprah oil have increased in the same proportion, and in Spain especially very large quantities have been shipped. Unfortunately the new duty on oils in Spain, £6 per 100 kilos., interferes greatly with this trade, and threatens to curtail exports from this country. Already it is reported that mills are being erected in Barcelona and other ports, which will no doubt draw part of the supplies direct to Spain, instead of being crushed in Marseilles."

"In Manila and Java the production of coprah is increasing largely and there is every appearance of supplies being even larger next year."

"In the same proportion as supplies have increased prices have given way, and a downward movement has prevailed throughout the year. From £42 per 100 kilos. at the beginning of the year the value declined steadily to £33 c. 50 at the close for Singapore quality, and a further fall is likely."

THE following is extracted from Mr. Lankesters (United States Consul) report on trade in Java for 1891:—

"COFFEE.—The estimate of the year's production, Government and private lands together, has been slightly exceeded, the former having amounted to 23,254 tons, and the latter to 21,250 tons, while the quality has given general satisfaction. The value of the article having been well maintained in the consuming markets of the world, further stimulus has been given to the promotion of new plantations, and in the eastward of the island several large estates have been started, the future of which promise well.

"The cultivation of the Liberia plant has this year again attracted considerable attention, and if the planting of this description continues at the present rate, the production in a few years will be a very important one. Owing to the high prices which consignments of Liberia have commanded, and the low rates which have ruled for tea, some planters are gradually abandoning the cultivation of the latter in favour of the former. The dreaded leaf disease has not been so prevalent as in previous years."

"The coming crop would, under the circumstances, be a

very large one, but on account of the drought the estimates have had to be considerably reduced, but the outturn is still expected to show a not inconsiderable increase upon 1891, viz., about 28,233 tons Government, and 24,286 tons private coffee."

"A great calamity is threatening the cultivation of tobacco in Deli, by a peculiar disease in the nursery beds, which painfully reminds one of the fearful ravages of the Phylloxera. Half the estates in Deli and several in Lankat and Serdang are infected, and a failure of the crop may now already be foreseen, unless radical means are immediately found to prevent a further spread of the disease, which is so swift in its ravages that in a very short time the whole country may be totally devastated. The disease made its first appearance a few years ago on a couple of estates, and it has assumed most gigantic strides since last year. It has been found necessary to throw away hundreds of cartloads of the young plants which are totally unfit for transplanting. The effect this visitation will have on the tobacco market in Europe can scarcely be realised."

"Bad as the outlook thus foreshadowed appears, there is still the hope that the danger may be averted, by the disease being stamped out."—*Straits Independent*.

"WE hear from British New Guinea that Sir William MacGregor has over 20,000 coffee trees planted for his Government. Last season he got some tribes to plant over 300 for each man. Two tribes put in 10,000 nuts and, in addition, established a village police. As to the other side of the picture his Honor the Administrator has had to encounter sad disappointments in relapses, distrust, savagery, cannibalism, and such like drawbacks. But it must be remembered that New Guinea has been shunned by all the world until now and has been left out of the current of progress. It is evident, however, that it will come into line if patience be but exercised. Within the last few years scores and scores of thousands of natives have laid aside their arms."—*Fiji Times*.

"A GENTLEMAN in Perak, formerly a Ceylon planter of considerable experience, writes about Liberian coffee to a Ceylon paper as follows:—

"I have been in Selangor for some time visiting my friends and having a look round generally. I must say I was most agreeably surprised to find that such progress had been made in the opening up of land in that district. The coffee was looking so well, too, with every prospect of the several proprietors making a lot of money out of their crops in time. Fancy three-year old coffee bearing to such an extent that they were obliged to strip a lot of it off to save the trees, although the trees are hearty enough. The same thing obtains on 'Kamuning' estate (Perak), where the crop is something immense for the trees at their age. I have never seen anything like it in Ceylon. In Selangor, as on 'Kamuning,' the branches of the trees are actually bent down and are nearly breaking with the

weight of crop. There is no doubt that this is the true home of Liberian coffee. When down in Selangor I meet V. Carey, a Ceylon planter, who had come to take up 1,000 acres of land for Talbot, David Reid, and himself. He had selected his land and got every reasonable request he made to Government in connection with it conceded to him. They intend opening up 200 acres every year for four years, making a total of 800 in the fourth year. That looks like business, does it not? Carey has every faith in Liberian coffee, as I have myself. Carefully-worked-out figures shew that Liberian coffee property will clear itself in $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. That is surely good enough. These figures are in no way exaggerated, but are the outcome of years of experience and are based on actual results. Why do Ceylon men with capital hesitate to come over here? Any small government restrictions can easily be overcome by application and if properly represented."

WE take the following from the able report of Mr. W. H. Treacher C.M.G., on Perak for 1891:—

"The State is now practically independent of jungle produce, and the country is mainly dependent on its mineral and agricultural resources."

"What are called jungle products, with the exception of the nipa palm, employed in making attaps for roofing, and timber, are now of secondary importance in the State, and the prosperity of the country is mainly dependent on its mineral and agricultural resources. To raise Perak to the position of a planting State, such for instance as Ceylon, the introduction of European planters and planting companies is a *sine qua non*."

"After continued efforts to attract this element, all we can at present show in the way of European agricultural enterprise will be seen from the following list:—

"Sir Graeme Elphinstone and Mr. D. Reid (Chairman of the Ceylon Tea Planting Company), Waterloo estate, Arabian coffee, 1,000 acres, 124½ planted.

"Mr. T. H. Hill, Kamuning, Liberian coffee and pepper estate, 10,000 acres, 252 in coffee and 13 in pepper.

"The Perak Sugar Cultivation Company's estate, 6,000 acres, in Krian.

"Mr. H. B. Elwin's Liberian coffee estate, 1,500 acres, but newly opened, in Batang Padang.

"In response to the two planting circulars 22 applications, involving 36,000 acres of land, were received from European planters, but there are no definite results to report at present. After quoting Sir Graeme Elphinstone's remarks, Mr. Treacher writes:—

"I have written at some length on this subject as, in my opinion, it is and should be the policy of this Government to continue to offer the most attractive terms possible to European *bona fide* planters, who can shew that they possess or can raise the necessary capital. Mining is now on a scale which renders it independent of special support from Government, with the exception of lode mining, still in its infancy, while there is no special object in exhausting our alluvial tin deposits at the most rapid rate possible. Planting stands in need of at least all the support and fostering encouragement that has in the past been bestowed upon mining."

"In connection with native cultivation, the season was an exceptionally good one for padi. 3,000 foreign Malays entered the State, and a Chinaman who has tried rice cultivation by Chinese labour has formulated a scheme for planting on a large scale. 69,075 acres of land are under

wet rice, but \$1,498,000 worth of the same commodity was imported."

The Government should, and does to a certain extent, put itself in the position of a private landholder, who would naturally use his best endeavours to obtain tenants by opening up his estate by cheap roads or bridle tracks, irrigation, drainage, water-gates and so forth. Were this done on a comprehensive system here, settlers would probably come in without other inducement; but till the heavy expenditure on railways ceases the Government of Perak is not in a position to do much in this direction."

"The Governor has fully recognised the great importance to the Colony and the States of the Peninsula of their becoming less dependent than at present on foreign rice, the staple food of the inhabitants, and in compliance with a circular letter, I have furnished a special report on the extension of rice culture."

"Pepper is now firmly established, and the Sultan is taking a great interest in the work."

In reference to a paragraph under Notes—Kadat regarding the Limbuak Estate Banguay going on working in consequence of the better prices realised at recent sales of tobacco, a gentleman concerned has informed us that the determination to go on working was arrived at before any advices of the prices realised for 1891-92 crop had been received. This gentleman assures us that if the good news of improved prices for Borneo tobacco had been received earlier other Estates might have followed the example of Limbuak.

LIBERIAN COFFEE.—A Gentleman writing to the *Ceylon Observer* (Nov. 27th 1877) says "I have just been to 'Bulls' (of Chelsea) for the enclosed seed, and enquired about the Liberian Coffee. He says it is fifty guineas for the 100 plants."

Fifteen years ago half a guinea for a plant of Liberian Coffee! and now Liberian Coffee is one of the world's products!

WE hear that the Gambier planted by the Government on the Crocker Road is flowering freely. This will be a good opportunity for planters to obtain a supply of fresh seed. Gambier seed is very small, in fact a mere film, and it soon perishes.

It is therefore advisable to plant it in proper beds as soon as possible after being gathered.

WE have before us a little book printed by Messrs: A. M. and J. Ferguson of Ceylon "Liberian Coffee; its History and its Cultivation" from which the following extracts will be found of interest—Mr. James Irvine a Liverpool Merchant who took great interest in Liberia and especially its coffee obtained replies from the natives of Liberia to a series of questions asked by the Director of the Royal Botanic Garden of Ceylon which we now give:—

Answers to Queries.

"The Liberian coffee grows equally well in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea and at considerable

distances from it. Under like conditions of soil and cultivation, trees near the sea shore in Monrovia are about the same as those at Careysburg and other places thirty miles distant. The wild coffee, from which the cultivated comes, is found at even still greater distance in the interior. Our nearest trees are a hundred yards from the sea. At Bassa and Simon, we are told, trees grow well still nearer to the sea."

"Lowest temperature observed at Monrovia near the sea, 62° Fahrenheit, at 7 o'clock a.m. in the month of January, during the prevalence of the *harmattan* winds. Highest temperature observed Fahrenheit. These are exceptional cases. The general temperature ranges from 72° to 87° in the shade. In the country at the farthest point where coffee is cultivated by the settlers, there is a difference of one to two degrees lower, owing principally to the rise of the land. Along the coast the coffee tree thrives at only a few feet (say 10) above sea level; at Careysburg and at Mount Coffee it succeeds as well at an elevation of 550 feet."

"The coffee tree grows as well on level ground as on slopes, with this precaution, care should be taken that on slopes the mould or surface soil be not washed away, and on level ground that the water does not stand. For, while the leaves of the coffee tree delight in frequent refreshing showers the roots are averse to standing water."

"Virgin forest soil is considered best for the coffee tree, simply because it contains sufficient plant food, and saves the expense of manuring for several years. Ordinary soil will answer as well, provided it contains sufficient plant food or otherwise can get a sufficiency of manure."

"The soil should be of loose texture: the tree will not thrive in stiff clay soils."

"The coffee tree does not produce well under shade, either in the quantity or quality of the crop. When the trees are not large enough to shade the ground with their branches and fallen leaves, they should be *mulched* in the dry season: that is, their roots should be covered with dried grass, straw, shavings, or anything capable of shading them, but the leaves and branches should have influence of the sun to elaborate a due proportion of sap into fruit buds. The Liberian coffee being indigenous, when well established does not suffer from our tropical sun. *Mulching* in the dry season is generally required for very young trees on dry hilly slopes."

"Both methods of planting are adopted. Some trees are planted close (6 to 8 feet) while others are planted at greater distances (10 to 12 feet.) When trees are planted close so that they meet, they thrive and bear well, provided their leaves and branches have the influence of the sun. There is also this advantage: by shading the ground they prevent the grass from growing, and thus save the expense of weeding. But it is very inconvenient to pass among them for the purpose of gathering the crop, pruning, &c. Even at the distance of 12 feet, if the trees are topped and kept down, they will eventually meet"

"The smaller variety referred to above begins to bear at 18 months, but the ordinary time for the larger variety is in the third year. Some plants of this kind, however, have been known to bear sooner. The first crop is generally only a few berries, but the tree goes on increasing until it becomes capable of yielding 20 pounds. We have heard of trees giving 24 pounds each; those are very old trees. More, generally, depends upon cultivation than upon age."

"The tree grows to a height of twenty feet or more; we have seen one more than thirty feet in height, this was in the woods near an old plantation. Some cultivators top their trees, others let them grow up *ad libitum*. Our trees are topped at a height of five feet. Trees that are topped are more conveniently picked, and, other things being equal,

give a larger crop; when the trees grow up tall, moreover, they are frequently injured by climbing with ladders, and pulling down the limbs, &c., and, as the tree ripens its crop and blossoms for the next year, at the same time, much of the blossom and young fruit is rubbed off the trees, whereas the low trees are picked by standing on the ground."

"Last year some of the trees on different plantations were affected with what was said to be the disease *Hemileia vastatrix*. The leaves of the trees turned yellow (although want of cultivation will cause the same phenomenon); there was a tendency in some of the upper branches to decay and dry up the berries before they could ripen. This may have happened before, but we observed it only last year. Occasionally the bark of a tree will decay; partially or wholly: when wholly, it causes the death of the tree. Occasionally a borer will attack a tree. We have as yet observed nothing that would cause serious losses in coffee growing in Liberia. We rather think that the yellow appearance in some of the trees was owing to cultivation. Some of the trees supposed to be diseased were as full of berries as the other trees."

We are informed by Mr. W. B. Pryer Manager of the Development Company that planting of Coffee at the Byte Estate is going on rapidly and things generally are looking uncommonly well. Mr. Pryer hopes to have 200 acres in Coffee before very long. The Mill site for the Sugar Mill is cleared and the cane already planted is coming up remarkably well.

A CORRESPONDENT under the *nom de plume* of "Stray Bird" addresses us on the subject of experimental products and particularises the item of oil seeds. Why not he says try oil seeds such as rape and others. We commend the suggestion to our planting friends.

Echoes of the Month.

THE *genus* Commercial Traveller, *Commis Voyageur* or Drummer, as the individual members of the race are variously denominated, are remarkable in all countries for being as a rule "all there when the bell rings". To them also the proverb "Diamond cut diamond" applies, judging from the following veracious account of a passage of arms between two of the profession.—"Bah! Your blow is enough to make one ill", said a Sydney drummer temporarily staying at a Rockhampton hotel. "You don't know me, or you couldn't say that", said Stilts; "I could buy up a hundred men like you". "You can", yelled the drummer, assuming fury, "you can! Buy me then! I'll show my money against yours—cash down—and the man who has the most takes the two lots and pays for drinks and cigars all round". "Done"! eagerly exclaimed Stilts; "and I'll go first show". "Right". Stilts put down a £100 note, some fifties, twenties, tens, fives and ones, and some miscellaneous gold and silver. The drummer counted it carefully—"£623 14s. 9d." Then he plunged his hand deeply into his pockets and pulled out—one solitary threepenny bit, saying: "Just my luck! You've won, of course: take the money, and pay for the drinks and cigars, please".

"Charity covers a multitude of sins". It would seem that street preaching now a days greatly resembles charity in this respect. It is said that several street preachers in London have lately been discovered to be nothing more or less than snares and delusions to wayfarers thirsting for scriptural comfort, insomuch as the police have discovered that these tub thumping saints so far from being crowned with a halo of righteousness, are simply acting as agents for the light fingered professionals who are always on the "snivel". The *modus operandi* is simple. A saintly looking pickpocket attired à la Stiggins preaches his ideas of laying up treasures in heaven and so engages the attention of his audience. His confederates meanwhile lay up unto themselves treasures on earth by easing the disciples of their cash and valuables.

* *

In Sydney lately there has taken place what may be termed a Cosmopolitan Tug-of-War handicap in which individuals of one nation have tugged away against athletes of another clime, and a third set of patriots tackle the winner and so on. All countries apparently have been represented and the result is as follows: the "she wolf's litter" to quote Macaulay have once more "stood savagely at bay".—Scotland and Norway took the rope and in six minutes the former went under amid the ruins of the thistle and the haggis, while a spectral voice in kilts groaned over their discomfiture. Russia, broke Germany up in about 12 minutes, and the signs, seemed to be that the sons of the Great White Czar would come out on top. The longest pull of the evening was between the Englishmen and the West Indian darkies, and here for the first time the Anglo-Saxon race got a show. It took them over an hour to do it, but at the end of that time Ham went under. He deserved better luck, did Ham, especially as he was the lightest team in the show. Australia again had the distinction of knocking under in shorter time than anybody else; he was a disgraced kangaroo in just 33 seconds, the Maorilanders bolting with him as if they intended to rush him into the Pacific Ocean. Ireland also went under to Sweden, which was a painful surprise to many individuals named Mick, Terence, and Dinny. Last of all, Italy came on to give a mighty heave for the honour of the banana-vending industry. Denmark took the other end of the rope and held it for 33 minutes, and then the stupendous efforts of the fallen Romans carried the day. France and Wales both failed to turn up.

* *

I notice the *Straits Times* has started "a Correspondent", from British North Borneo and the "fashionable intelligence" from this journalistic party appears in pallid print in some recent numbers of the "long established" Eastern Thunderer. Judging from the correspondence up to date I should take the new "special" to be a journalist of a somewhat saturnine character. I gather from his local news that a newspaper is shortly to appear "entirely independent of official influence". I also gather from what follows that the new venture is to have a directorate and protectorate. Also says my friend the correspondent "if it will give vent to the general dissatisfaction and discontent at the way in which the country is governed it may wake up the administration and more especially the Court of Directors to a sense of their responsibilities". Just look at that now! The new

paper is to act as a sort of journalistic alarm, awaken us all, and keep us up to time generally. It is not stated when this phenomenal fourth estate *avatar* will make its bow to an awe struck official public. Her Majesty's birthday supper appears to have lain heavy on the chest of our "Special" as he says "Supper took place at about midnight when the eccentricities in the way of precedence to which we are now beginning to grow accustomed were again the order of the night". This is really very distressing, not to say exceedingly mysterious. Fancy "eccentric precedence" at the supper table. Did the cold turkey refuse to take in the Sir Loin, or did the ice cream insist on preceding the soup? or did the guests eat the supper backwards from cheese to oysters, or in what way did the supper show its "eccentricities of precedence"? And if any of these suggestions explain the matter "we are beginning to grow accustomed to them"! Are we? I for one should prefer running the *Menu* the ordinary way to going backwards on it. I have puzzled over this mystery but I cannot fathom it. I called in the aid of a friend to help me in its unravelment. He told me next day he had dreamed of it. He saw "as in a dream sublime" the following table of precedence. First came the Protectorate, then the Directorate, then the New Paper, then the special correspondent; the whole procession being preceded by the Office Goat.

* *

A dismissed Bengali servant rejoicing in a Calcutta *Madrasa* knowledge of "English as she is spoke" thus wends a supplication to his master to be taken on again. "This is petition to give Humbly notice. Sir and Most honourable laudatory.

"I am and was ever your most obediently Faithful servant and Respectfully to command do pray and beseech your most Respectable Lordship to restore me to your bosom by reason of the good situation long held with your Honor's uncle as well as Yourself and many more European ladies and Nobility too numerous for mention. For which I always serve you faithfully and making No mistake and will you please to me again something to employ my body which I have no money but in several debts. And two wives only but no money to be earned by them. Four daughters at home and my youngest wife.—Now half past eleven—will by the Graciousness Bring to me Her first child and not got employment to support Itself this hard times and injustice.

"Honourable Sir. I have many debts too pay of Not got Any employment. I am fifty eight and one orphan, but did not got no mistake in your accounts, Sir. And my big Creditor if not I can to him Pay will confine me in Prison house which never was my lot before world without End. So I pray your Respectable honourable Lordship be some pity for honest man which has no Employment and big creditor and I expect shortly to be confined. And therefore Pray with most Damnable Respects to be

No more at present
Yours obediently Truly

DIURSON LAL.

Post Scripture. My youngest wife has born a very young man. He weight 9 lbs. 3/4. But no milk in her Chest. It is one sad libel to Buy a Sucking bottle for me without did not got employment.

A boy child and healthy Like you and me. With likely to die as so many watermelons eat Because respectfully Cheap and cooling, but in Hospital with kind European nurse and Inflammation of the vowels. Only 12 Rs. a month asking which I always pray most Damnably for Your honour's ladyship and Me so Poor man with no milk for young Child.

I have heard ere now of a relapse in the aspirates, but this is the first case of inflammation of the Vowels that has come under my notice, I am now anxiously looking forward for a case of an individual beaten to death with diphthongs.

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Those incredulous infidels who hug unto themselves the delusion that Borneo is a busted community, and that no produce can ever leave her shores, received a startling check to their "wish-being-father-to-the-thought" prophecies when the good ship *Ranee* left the Sandakan wharf for Singapore on Sunday July 17th last. Having visited the flourishing station of Simporna and the ports of Darvel Bay this staunch clipper returned to Sandakan and loaded up to the hatches with fragrant bales of the soothing weed which the Marienberg Estate was shipping to the European Markets. So full was the gallant vessel that she was reluctantly compelled to refuse a very valuable addition to her cargo; valuable and most important as well. Much to the disappointment of many Sandakanites she at the last moment was constrained to shut out a regular and important item of Borneo exports. Owing to her being full up from stem to stern, from trucks to deck, and bursting open at all the hatchways, she actually refused to carry off to Singapore some two or three hundred dozen of empty soda water bottles. However it is an ill wind, or a bad bottle of soda water that does no one any good so the *Normanby* will delightedly pick up what the *Ranee* was most reluctantly compelled to refuse.

BAITAL.

Agricultural Outlook.

No. 2.

THE PROBABILITIES OF BORNEO BECOMING A LARGE CONTRIBUTOR TO THE FOOD SUPPLIES OF THE WORLD.

THIS vast and fertile island may be said to be almost uninhabited. The reason of this was undoubtedly the bloodthirsty habits of the people; to read the records of events in Borneo about the beginning of this century by Dalton, Forrest, and other travellers is simply to wade through a recital of continuous massacre. The indigenes of Borneo are not naturally a bloodthirsty race and various causes may be assigned as the reason for these customs, but such matters are outside the regions of this paper and it therefore only remains to be stated that over a very considerable part of the country matters are much altered, although there are still not wanting parts where things are bad enough; but the time has now arrived when Borneo's destiny as the supporter of a large population and the producer of food for multitudes in other countries is about to begin.

Amongst the plants that thrive in Borneo are rice, sugar-cane, Manila-hemp, sago, gambier, pepper, cocoanuts, cocoa, tapioca, nutmegs, millet, tobacco, tea, rat-

tans, India-rubber, gutta-percha, Indian-corn, cotton, betel-nuts, kapok, and fruits of various kinds. This may seem a long list and it may be asked why more has not been heard of most of these things by people willing to be interested in the future of North Borneo in particular, but all of them do grow in the island, many of them figuring in export returns, and there is no doubt most of them will give a good profit when their cultivation is taken in hand in a proper manner.

Commencing from a not remote future, it seems probable that Borneo will export foodstuffs more and more largely. Already she contributes some 15,000 tons of sago yearly to the food supplies of the world while rice, sugar-cane, tapioca, cocoanuts and Indian corn may be seen anywhere, where there is any cultivation going on at all, growing in areas up to as much occasionally as 50 acres or more. These are things which are known to grow in the country without doubt, which are always in demand all over the world, whose cultivation can be undertaken at small cost and with certainty, which recent movements in shipping and in the price of silver will enable the grower to put down on the London market at prices far below what could have been done some few years ago, which there is every indication of steady rises in price of, and which are to be commended to the notice of the capitalist in preference to the risky, expensive, delicate, and uncertain cultivations which hitherto have received almost exclusive attention.

Of the products which are not habitually grown in native gardens though sometimes they are to be seen there are coffee, cocoa, cotton, pepper, millet, Manila-hemp and other things, there is at all events no question about their doing well in the country.

Leaving out reference to other parts of Borneo the amount of land adapted to these various cultivations in North Borneo is enormous. The flat swampy and lagoony land of the lower Kinabatangan, Sagama, Sugut, and other rivers is particularly suitable for sago, the higher parts of these rivers for wet paddy, the flatter land round Sandakan Bay raises sugar-cane of superior size and quality, the more undulating land in the same district has been pronounced as perfection for Liberian Coffee, millet grows everywhere, and the same may be said of Indian corn and tapioca while there are thousands of acres adapted to cocoanuts.

All the elements necessary for the making of a large supplying country are present in North Borneo. The climate is particularly healthy; the weather is found by most people to be very pleasant, no such weather as occurs over the greater part of India in the hot season is known in British (i. e. Sarawak or North) Borneo; Seasons are but little marked there being no spell of dry weather such as occurs in most tropical countries so that planting can usually be carried on all the year round; splendid harbours are found at intervals all round the coast; and there is a remarkable river system which will obviate for many years the necessity of making many roads.

With the demand for tropical products always increasing, and with a rise in price of foodstuffs in particular impending and likely to increase in force year after year, the time is not far off when the advantages presented by North Borneo must attract attention, and in a very few years time we may look forward to seeing the numerous products which North Borneo can grow so easily, pouring out of its ports.

In saying this I do not merely speak of the produce of a few Manila-hemp, pepper, coffee, or cocoanut plantations; what I mean is that in the opinion of any man of cool judgment, the advantages of climate of soil and of transport facilities offered by North Borneo must cause the planting up in time of *all* lands suitable to raise the several products on the same scale as would be the case if these lands were in China or India, and what this means is that thousands of tons of produce will then be there pouring out of our ports monthly. About this there can be no doubt, the only question is, when? Such a rise in price as is inevitable for foodstuffs in the western world will bring about the commencement of this result very soon: but leaving this contingency out of the question altogether, at the moment the planting of cocoanuts, sago and other things can be undertaken with a certainty of very large profits when they come into bearing, and two or three other things seem to promise better and better to the planter, rice being one of them and sugar another. With regard to the latter article alone the causes now at work, without any special fillip owing to an all round agricultural crisis, will if I am not much mistaken result in an export of 200,000 tons yearly from Sandakan Bay within 15 years, and when, as will certainly be the case sooner or later, the fertile acres by hundreds of thousands in North Borneo are turning out their crops of exportable products, may I as is quite possible still be here to see. This is the goal I always had in view from the first and which I am confident we are now on the high road to attain.

MYNAH.

No. 3.

WHEN SUPPLIES FROM TEMPERATE REGIONS ARE INSUFFICIENT THE TROPICS WILL COME FORWARD.

THE outcome of careful investigation tends to show that population (i.e. consumption) yearly increases at a pace hitherto unknown in the world's history, that reserves of land are rapidly being used up, that what remains is in most cases of less value than that already in use, and finally that an average year's consumption is rapidly overhauling an average year's production of foodstuffs for people of European extraction.

All this gives serious food for reflection and it seems inevitable that we are not far from general rises in prices all round of Agricultural produce. Already during the last three years, twice we have seen calculations that the year's wheat crop would not suffice for the year's consumption: a shaking out of invisible stocks spoken of as unprecedented preventing a crisis the first time, and enormous crops in America and India the second; but the mere fact that such calculations have twice been possible in so short a time is sufficiently alarming, especially as they were made in the face of known crops that would have been enormously in excess of requirements but a few short years before.

As it is, people have got into the way of always expecting that some new country will step forward and supply deficiencies; such has been their experience during the last forty years, and what has always happened in the past they seem to think will always happen in the future. But a rude awakening is inevitable, as there are but one or two fresh countries left to draw from, while supplies from some of those already exploited are likely to be smaller and smaller in the future.

As to when this Millenium for the farmer is to commence it is not easy to predict within a year or two. If there is any threatening of rises in price, wheat is the thing that everybody wishes to plant and it seems probable therefore that as the market for it is more closely followed and its fluctuations, especially the upward ones, more closely acted upon than that of other things rather than wheat that will first feel the benefit of an increased general demand. As the request for foodstuffs becomes more pressing and pastoral land is changed into arable—in America at least—Cattle should be one of the first things to benefit, while stocks of other things such as potatoes, turnips, oats, barley, beans, peas and maize are more likely to give out from time to time with consequent sharp advances in prices, than is likely to be the case with wheat. Which of the abovementioned things will first feel the consequences of increasing demand it is of course impossible to say, but a shortness of one or two of them annually is likely to cause overplanting of that particular product, to be followed by a short crop of something else. The matter about which there is little doubt is that within a year or two, some one—two or three things will be in short supply every year, and this tendency will increase year after year.

Almost the only disturbing elements, likely to defer this forecast for a time, are China and the price of silver. It is not too much to say if the rupee had been at 2/— last year, that wheat would now be 50/— per quarter as India could not have shipped anything like the 7,000,000 quarters she did had not exchange been as low as it was, exchange is still lower this year and it remains to be seen how much further this will stimulate the Indian exporter, while with cheap freights and low exchange, China's becoming a seller of foodstuffs on the European market comes into the range of possibilities.

With the aid of manure and high farming the fertility of the soil in the States and elsewhere can be much increased, while as prices rise, lots of land, at present waste, even in England, will be brought under cultivation.

As shortness of supplies of various things is more and more felt year after year, more and more land in South America and elsewhere will be brought under cultivation, Australia, Brazil and other countries will increase their flocks and herds, the acreage under cultivation in the States will be made more productive and various measures will be taken by men individually all over the globe which collectively will have the effect of increasing supplies and preventing rises in price from time to time being too acute. But notwithstanding all this, the needs of a fresh number of five million people annually will tell faster than these means can be brought to bear, and other means will have to be had recourse to to make up the deficiency: and the tropics must be drawn upon more largely yearly.

That the tropics can turn out enormous supplies of foodstuffs there is no question. To take one instance, such an advance in the whole sale price of tapioca as would hardly be noticed by the consumer would cause tens of thousands of acres to be put under this cultivation in Malaya alone. It may be said that people in Europe would not take to tapioca as a direct article of food on so large a scale as this would imply, but it is not in this manner that things work; tropical products are a good deal used as substitutes, if not exactly as adulterants, for a dozen different purposes and if the demand

for the European grown article causes the price to rise beyond a certain point the tropical substitute comes more and more into use. As for instance, starch is largely made from potatoes in Europe at present, demand for potatoes was over supply last season, prices rose and the tropics were drawn upon for a starch giving product as a substitute for potatoes and the consequence was a heavy rise in the price of sago and a brisk business in all sago producing countries. Sago also is largely used to make cheap pastry of when flour is dear and as flour too went up, sago benefitted from this cause also. The price of neither potatoes nor flour rose very much, but if the price of sago is on the average as high eight years hence as it has been on the average for the last six months there would be fortunes in making sago plantations now: and if I am not very much mistaken the price of both flour and potatoes will be a good deal higher eight years hence than they were at any time last year.

In calculating with regard to tropical products generally it has to be remembered that everything as far as can be at present foreseen, makes in favour of laying them all down in Europe at far lower prices than were dreamt of not very many years since; low exchange low freight low insurance low commissions are all in favour of the tropical agriculturist, and not only tapioca and sago but millet rice Indian corn and other things will inevitably be shipped in increasing quantities to find a use for one purpose or another in Europe in response to a very slight rise in prices there.

The production of sugar from beetroot is peculiar, it may be regarded as an invasion, by the products of the temperate zone, of the region of the products of the tropics; the probabilities all being in favour of the reverse invasion commencing within a few short years; and as the present state of things is quite abnormal it will no doubt be defeated in the long run and cane come out triumphant. If most temperate zone products rise in price, while the price of beetroot sugar is always limited by the price at which cane sugar production would be enormously increased, it follows that beetroot planting will be gradually abandoned in favour of the products which are not so bounded or limited and which show an always increasing tendency to rise in price.

It is not difficult to calculate when the States will have ceased to send Europe food stuffs in any quantity and as the population of Europe will then be much larger than it is now, the ordinary sources of supply will have been strained to their utmost and the produce of tropical countries will be finding a profitable sale on a scale undreamt of at present. When that day comes the agricultural interest all over the world will be a flourishing one.

Long ere then it will have been realized that thinly inhabited tropical countries are to be regarded as store-houses to be drawn upon for food supplies for Europe's increasing millions and well it will be for that country which shall own most such lands, the importance of the possession of which will then be becoming increasingly apparent year by year and it is not difficult to predict that the possession of Sumatra of Borneo of Mindanao and of similar islands will then be of more pressing importance than nearly all the international and social questions which now agitate politicians.

MYNAH.

British and Dutch Boundaries in Borneo.

"THE text of the Convention between Great Britain and Holland, defining their respective boundaries in Borneo, which was signed on June 20 last year, and ratified on May 11 last, has now been published. The subject has long been one on which considerable variance has existed between the two Governments, as was readily seen by the maps which were issued by the Government at the time an active interchange of correspondence was passing after the cessions made by the Sultans of SULU and BRUNEI of the territories now constituting British North Borneo. The Blue-book, with these maps, was issued in 1882, at the time the Charter was granted to the British North Borneo Company. The maps showed that the claims and contentious of Holland from 1824 to 1846 were quite different from those they sought to establish in 1882, and which the British Government therefore resisted. For nearly ten years longer a desultory correspondence was maintained, which has now found its climax in the above-mentioned agreement. Meanwhile, the British North Borneo Company had been in effective occupation of the country which had been ceded to them by the two Native Sultans. Briefly speaking, the new Convention lays it down that the boundaries of the respective countries shall be as follow.—Commencing on the East Coast at 4 deg. 10 min. N. lat., the line runs between the rivers Simengaris and Soedang to the point where 117 deg. E. long. cuts 4 deg. 20 min. N. lat., when the line follows 4 deg. 20 min. N. lat. until it reaches some shadowy point, which shall hereafter be found to be, the summit of the range of mountains which forms on the parallel the watershed of the rivers debouching on the North-West Coast and those of the East Coast of Borneo; should any river flowing into the sea south of 4 deg. 10 min. N. lat. on the East Coast be found to cross the boundary line within a radius of five geographical miles the line shall be diverted so as to include such portions within Dutch territory, and similarly should any river discharging into the sea to the north of 4 deg. 10 min. lat. be found to cross the boundary a like concession will be made in favour of Great Britain. As regards the Island of Sebittik, which has been a great bone of contention all the way through the discussion, the rather unsatisfactory arrangement to divide it nearly in half has been come to, and the line formed by 4 deg. 10 min. N. lat. forms the boundary, all to the north pertaining to North Borneo, and that to the south to Holland. As regards the boundary line to be followed from the summit of the range above-mentioned, it will go to Tanjong-Datu on the west coast of Borneo, and will follow the watershed of the rivers running to the North-West and West Coasts, north of Tanjong-Datu, and of those running to the West Coast, south of Tanjong-Datu, the South Coast, and the East Coast south of 4 deg. 10 min. N. lat. All lands watered by the rivers debouching to the northward of Tanjong-Datu belong to Great Britain, and outside these to Holland. This arrangement includes Sarawak and Brunei in the British portion."

"It will be seen that the boundaries are not very definitely fixed, and that the present Convention can only be looked on as a kind of draft agreement, though its provisions will probably be sufficient for many years to come. The country for the most part is unexplored, and unknown, and it is unlikely to be effectively occupied or settled, by either party, for many years to come. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the question is now beyond any immediate dispute. It has been come to generally on a give-and take principle, though it met with considerable opposition in Holland before being ratified by the States-General, while the lines on which it is framed should have been sufficient to have obviated it."—(*London and China Express*, June 3rd).

Great Britain and Holland in Borneo.

THE following is the text of the convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands defining boundaries in Borneo signed at London, June 20, 1891, the ratifications of which were exchanged at London, May 11, 1892:—

“ Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager, Regent of the Netherlands, in the name of her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, being desirous of defining the boundaries between the Netherlands possessions in the island of Borneo and the States in that island which are under British protection, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for that purpose that is to say :

“ Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Empress of India, the Right Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs &c; and Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager, Regent of the Netherlands, Count Charles Malcolm Ernest Georges de Bylandt, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James'; who, having produced their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles.—

ARTICLE I.

“ The boundary between the Netherlands possessions in Borneo and those of the British protected States in the same island shall start from 4° 10' north latitude on the east coast of Borneo.

ARTICLE II.

“ The boundary-line shall be continued westward from 4° 10' north latitude, and follow in a west north-west direction, between the rivers Simengaris and Soedang, up to the point where the meridian 117° east longitude crosses the parallel 4° 20' north latitude, with the view of including the Simengaris River within the Dutch territory. The boundary-line shall then follow westward the parallel 4° 20' north latitude until it reaches the summit of the range of mountains which forms on that parallel the watershed between the rivers running to the north-west coast and those running to the east coast of Borneo, it being understood that, in the event of the Simengaris River or any other river flowing into the sea below 4° 10' being found on survey to cross the proposed boundary-line within a radius of five geographical miles, the line shall be diverted so as to include such small portions or bends of rivers within Dutch territory; a similar concession being made by the Netherlands Government with regard to any river debouching about 4° 10' on the territory of the British North Borneo Company, but turning southwards.

ARTICLE III.

“ From the summit of the range of mountains mentioned in Article II., to Tandjong-Datoo, on the west coast of Borneo, the boundary-line shall follow the watershed of the rivers running to the north-west and west coasts, north of Tandjong-Datoo, and of those running to the west coast south of Tandjong-Datoo, the south coast, and the east coast south of 4° 10' north latitude.

ARTICLE IV.

“ From 4° 10' north latitude on the east coast the boundary-line shall be continued eastward along that parallel, across the Island of Sebittik; that portion of the

island situated to the north of that parallel shall belong unreservedly to the British North Borneo Company, and the portion south of that parallel to the Netherlands.

ARTICLE V.

“ The exact position of the boundary-line, as described in the four preceding Articles, shall be determined hereafter by mutual agreement, at such times as the Netherlands and the British Governments may think fit.

ARTICLE VI.

“ The navigation of all rivers flowing into the sea between Batoe-Tinagat and the River Sibookoe shall be free, except for the transport of war material; and no transport duties shall be levied on other goods passing up those rivers.

ARTICLE VII.

“ The population of Boelongan shall be allowed to collect jungle produce in the territory between the Simengaris and the Tawao Rivers for fifteen years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, free from any tax or duty,

ARTICLE VIII.

“ The present Convention shall be ratified, and it shall come into force three months after the exchange of the ratifications, which shall take place at London one month, or sooner if possible, after the said Convention shall have received the approval of the Netherlands States-General.

“ In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

“ Done at London, in duplicate, this 20th day of June, 1891 ”.

(L.S.) (Signed) SALISBURY.

(L.S.) (Signed) C. DE BYLANDT.

Chinese Swords.

“ We take the following very interesting article from a recent issue of the *New York Sunday Advertiser* :—

“ Though Dr. Bedloe, the United States Consul to Amoy, China, has been home for some time on leave of absence, the delays incident to the shipping of goods from such far-off lands and in getting them through the Custom House have been such that some of his most interesting and valuable relics have just only arrived. In his room at the Bellevue a reporter found the genial Consul resting contentedly after his breakfast, his eye roving contemplatively over a number of the most deadly and awful weapons ever conceived or executed by man. When asked about these curiously ugly swords the doctor said :—

“ I was asked to execute a commission for the Rev. Dr. C. M. Shepherd, the distinguished Nebraska divine, a gentleman, who, though a man of peace, has the finest, if not one of the very best collections of swords and other deadly weapons in the world. This led to my examining several hundred rare and curious weapons sent me for inspection and approval, and these are a few of those selected. No two are alike, and not one that does not display rare skill and inventive power on the part of the Chinese swordsmith.

“ The handsomest of all is a General's sabre about four feet and a half long, slightly Japanese in style, with an edge like a razor and a point that would extort admiration from Colonel Jack Chin of Louisville, Ky. Unlike our own, the thickest part of the blade is the centre. This gives great weight to the weapon, joined to the appearance of extreme lightness. The scabbard is made of hard tough wood, lacquered to represent black iron encrusted with mother-of-pearl. The hilt is of black iron moulded in the form of a fullblown rose, the petals of which have been

drilled with small holes, and these filled with bright brass bars.

"The most curious of the lot to my eye is the so-called warrior's two-bladed sword, from Honan. It is only about two feet long, and in the scabbard looks very like the sword bayonet of our own army. The scabbard is plain, but very neat, and covered with white shagreen or shark-skin, and trimmed with brass mountings. When you draw it the blade divides into two, each a facsimile of the other, double-edged and spear-pointed. The twin blades have a remarkable decoration made by drilling seven holes about an inch and a half in diameter and put in a zigzag line from hilt to point. These are filled with pure copper, which is ground down to form a smooth surface flush with the steel, and polished to a mirror-like brightness.

"These seven stars, as they are called, are found in nearly all the martial weapons of Honan, and are relics of the old astrologic faith that still prevails in many parts of China. Its hold is so strong that if the copper falls out of one of the sword holes it is accepted as a sure precursor of death, and the luckless wielder of the blade usually commits suicide to escape further trouble.

"The short stabbing daggers which find favor chiefly with pirates and revolutionists form a strong contrast with the weapons described. They are generally so ugly that they would be ludicrous were it not for the purposes to which they are applied. I have one which looks like a queerly made ace of spades fastened into a wirebound handle. To increase the artistic effect of the weapon, the armorer has hollowed out a shallow spoon-shaped concave on either side of the blade and filled in with blood-red lacquer, the effect of which, when suddenly drawn from a black sheath, is very startling. Spades are not the only suit in the pack that is popular in the Mongolian mind. I have another weapon whose blade is a perfect ace of diamonds: All four sides are ground down to an almost concave edge and the blade is made hideous by Chinese red lacquer-work made to represent drops of blood and gouts of gore. Still another dagger is about the clumsiest affair of the kind I ever handled. The blade is a foot long, about three inches wide and half an inch thick. With its heavy brass hilt and gigantic guard it weighs over three pounds. If set with a long handle it can be used as an axe. It is used chiefly by the "Black-flags" and other Celestial outlaws, who in addition to using it in the ordinary manner, throw it with fatal precision.

"The ex-Resident of Tonquin told me that during the late war he had known instances in which the knives were thrown with such force that they would go through a man's body and show two inches of bloody steel beyond his back. The handles of many of these instruments of death are finished with what we call pistol grips. The most dreadful looking weapon of all is the executioner's sword, used by the late headsmen of Amoy. It is of Manchurian type, being long, almost straight, very heavy and keenly edged. It is used with one hand and is shaped and wound so as to give the executioner a powerful hold upon his weapon. Upon the blade near the hilt are Chinese characters recording the tragic events in which it has taken active part. My interpreter told me that it records no less than one hundred and ninety-three human lives which it has taken out of this world. This record enhances its value. A new sword of the same kind could be brought for \$10 or \$12, but for this sword, with its ghastly history, the thrifty broker wanted \$200, cash. He evidently thought, although it came high, I must have it, and accordingly raised the ante. He was a very heartbroken creature when I returned it, with the editorial line so familiar to the spring poet: 'Declined with thanks.' A word of caution as to these Oriental swords and daggers: Very many of them are poisoned, so that a mere scratch will cause death. The

venom is produced by steeping the blade in decayed human blood, and is one of the deadliest known to physiological science."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR,

British North Borneo Herald.

SANDAKAN, 26th July, 1892.

SIR,—Under the heading of Planting Notes, in the July number of the *Herald* various products were mentioned as being cultivated. Would it not be a fair trial to start Oil seeds (such as Castor oil seed, Rape and Sesame seeds) instead of the palm oil palm?

A STRAY BIRD:

Monthly Reports.

KUDAT, 16th June 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my Report for May.

I returned on the 1st of that month from vacation leave in Singapore and the Straits.

ACTUAL REVENUE.—For the first 5 months of 1892 permanent \$19,478.49 Estimated \$19,320.83.

Actual Expenditure debited to Expenditure \$8,946.45. Estimated \$8,963.33.

Owing to local causes the payment of the Customs Farm's Rent has been delayed for some months but the amount due will be settled later on, otherwise the Revenue would be somewhat in excess of the Estimate as \$2,687, profit of stamps, has been credited from Sandakan.

TRADE IMPORTS.—1st Quarter 1891 \$53,571.83. 1st Quarter 1892 \$61,494.90.

Export 1st Quarter 1891 \$62,520.88. 1st Quarter 1892 \$15,567.75.

The Increase in Imports is owing to Opium, and Specie. The Rotterdam Borneo Coy's Estates (3) were still working during the first quarter of this year and the number of Chinese coolies was not diminished.

The Decrease in Exports is due to the tobacco from Estates being shipped in May and June, with the exception of 113 bales value \$9,040 from Tandik Estate.

AGRICULTURE.—TOBACCO. Messrs. Blydestein and Boss Sulpke, Administrator and Manager respectively of the Rotterdam Borneo Coy's three Estates left last month. The closing of that Company left 6 Tobacco Estates working in the District. London Borneo Coy., with 4 Estates of 800 fields in Marudu Bay, the German Borneo Syndicate with one Estate 200 fields in Bengkoka and a private Syndicate with 120 fields in Banguay. The last Estate belonged originally to the German Borneo Syndicate, but the low prices of Tobacco necessitated retrenchment and the consequent closing of the more distant plantation. Messrs. Carnarvon and Kedenburg have now bought over the German Borneo Syndicate's rights to 10,000 acres in Banguay and have begun work again on fields originally cleared by the late Syndicate.

The weather has been very unpropitious to Marudu Bay planting. Heavy rains almost daily prevented the burning off of jungle land required for the fields on three of the four Estates. During my last visit I noticed however that on Tandik Estate 100 fields were two-thirds burnt off and the Manager was confident he would be in time to utilize the rains for his planting.

Bengkoka Estate (Pitas) experienced dry weather at first, and at the end of May one million plants were in the fields.

Banguay Estate was obliged to wait till the end of May for news of the formation of the new Syndicate, before planting.

6,244 Bales have been shipped up to date as against 3,449. There are still shipments to be made.

COFFEE.—The Victoria Estate at Kudat is looking well. The trees are loaded with berries, and Mr. Christian (who returned to his Estate on the 10th ult.) is anxious to use a pulper at once. The Coffee planted by Chinese covers many acres of land, and thrives remarkably under the adverse circumstances of non-pruning etc.

Taritipan Estate seed-beds have greatly improved under the late rains. The coffee planted out is somewhat stunted in some places, but other plants look well.

HEALTH.—Very good on Estates. Deaths remarkably few. The discharged coolies who were sick, have been returned to Hongkong, but healthy men have been re-engaged.

POLICE.—There are 32 Constables and N. C. officers in the Province and 5 Municipal police.

EDUCATION.—The Rev. R. Richards now numbers 25 pupils in his school. Their progress is satisfactory.

The Interior is quiet.

Very little Polltax has come in yet but as I intend visiting the Interior District I feel confident that the amount received will be half as much again as that of last year.

GENERAL.—Trade is not so bad as anticipated. In Market Street, traders are paying \$20 to \$23 rent per month for shops 66'x16' in size and only the high rent charged for the Government brick shops prevents occupation. These rents will now be reduced to a level of \$15 per month. The sea wall reclamation is progressing rapidly towards the pier. This will form, I trust, the future Esplanade.

Your &c.,

R. M. LITTLE,
Acting Resident.

SILAM, DAVEL BAY, 9th July, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the following report on this district for the half month ending the 30th June.

According to instructions I left Sandakan on the 13th in s.s. *Normanhurst* for Silam reaching Laha Datu about noon next day.

There I was informed of the suicide of Mr. Van der Abeelen an assistant at Segama Estate and also that Mr. Canoci an assistant of Mr. Kennedy's at Seganan had been badly beaten by his coolies. I went on to

Silam that day and landed my goods and next morning continued in the *Normanhurst* to Seganan.

On reaching there I found the s. l. *Darvel* had just arrived with Mr. Pavitt on board who had come down to inspect the gold fields and arrange about the laying out of town lots at Laha Datu. Mr. Pavitt went on the same day in the *Darvel*. I tried and punished Mr. Kennedy's rebellious coolies acting upon instructions received from Sandakan. I went over the estate in the evening and saw a small but very nice crop. The cutting had already commenced. Mr. Canoci has since left the estate and I believe Mr. Kennedy is carrying on by himself.

Next morning, the 16th, I went to Laha Datu joined Mr. Pavitt and same day went by boat up the Tabanac river. On the 17th we walked out to the gold fields, which are situated about half way on the road from Tabanac to Segama. We saw some men sluicing and there was undoubtedly gold, but whether in paying quantities or not is yet to be seen. The Chinamen say it is not. We had a talk with one old man who had been on the New South Wales fields. He was looking very ill and did not say much in favor of this spot. We told him he ought to try prospecting farther up and do some trenching but he evidently did not understand it. At my request he showed us a small parcel of gold in which the largest piece was about half the size of a 5 cent piece. He said the men did not get sufficient to pay for their food, but this if true is owing to the irregular way they work, most of them being sick half the time.

Mr. Pavitt and I afterwards went to Silam. While there I had all the Chiefs and their followers up to my house and their men, about 100 in all, Bajows, Soobos and Idahans. They had a feed and a "main main" and went away happy at a late hour.

On the 20th, we returned to Tabanac and went to Segama as we had been told there were Chinamen working for gold on the main river, but afterwards found this not to be the case.

On the 24th when returning from Segama we met H. E. the Acting Governor and Mr. Vorwyck riding out. The next day His Excellency went to see the men at work on the gold. Sickness is very bad. One man had died since we were here before and the Australian man had almost to be carried to Laha Datu he was so weak.

I do not consider there is anything to justify the Government spending any money on this enterprise at present unless it be for prospecting. Mr. Pavitt and I afterwards visited another field at Ulu Tabanac a much healthier and better looking spot. The men were cradling here and one of the men told me they made from 50 cents to 1.50 a day. It is worth noting that the former river where the men are so sick falls into the bay. Should not the reef he looked for at the watershed of these two streams?

On His Excellency's return from Seganan he paid a short visit to the Silam gardens and next morning I accompanied him to Simporna and Omaddal. At the latter place Panglima Durahman admitted that his people had committed an act of piracy. He was ordered to hand over the 7 men who had done the deed or else the whole village must pay a fine of \$250.00. He was given seven days to do one or the other in. On

the 29th I was landed at Silam and His Excellency and Mr. Pavitt went on to Sandakan.

About midday on the 30th a Sooloo boat came in with a dead man and woman both most fearfully mutilated. The men who brought them reported a horrible Amok at Laha Datu in which two Chinamen were also killed and two Sooloos and three Chinese wounded (two of the latter have since died). The Amoker was himself wounded and with the others is now in the estate hospital. The Amoker had some little time ago been divorced from the woman he killed which is supposed to be the reason of his actions.

I regret to state that the 7 other Sooloo murderers are still at large.

As will be seen I have been away from Silam all the month and am not able this time do make any report on the accounts.

One Dyak Constable No. 97 Uteck died on the 26th.

Yours &c.,

A. R. DUNLOP,
*Magistrate-in-Charge,
Darvel Bay.*

HEAD QUARTER'S OFFICE,
16th July 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report for the month ending 15th July.

Tents aired 3 times Magazine 4 times.

Ammunition issued for service Sugut 500

• do class firing 1,873

do sold 575

Inspector Jones left for duty on west coast on 17th June and returned on 8th July. Mr. Wardrop left for Kinabatangan on 13th July to execute warrants, &c.

One P. C. died at Silam.

6 Discharges.

6 Enlistments.

Your &c.,

E. ALG. BARNETT CAPTAIN,
Commandant.

LAND OFFICE.
SANDAKAN, 18th July, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report for the month ending 15th Inst.

12 Plans and Copies of Leases and 6 Title Deeds have been prepared by the Draughtsman, 2 Occupation Tickets and 7 keelong Permits have been made out.

Mr. E. A. Pavitt went to Silam on the 14th June and returned on the 1st July after cutting two short traces through the jungle from the Lahad Datu Estate to the Gold Mining lands. Mr. Pavitt made a special report on the Gold Mining Prospects from which it appears that the Chinese now at work can earn sufficient to make good wages but that there is a good deal of sickness. If the enterprise is carried on sufficiently long the Miners will doubtless get better quarters on the field than they now have and a good deal of the past sickness may fairly be attributed to bad housing.

The Gambier in the garden planted by Government on the Crocker Road is looking very well and is in flower, it was planted about August 1891.

The Expenditure for June was \$1,660.86 including \$549.00 paid to Mr. Mackenzie and \$100 advance to Col. Rozzoli on account of Surveys.

The Receipts on account of the Land Department were:—

Cash	...	\$ 849.28
Stamp Fees	...	51.00
		900.28
Sandakan Town Rates	...	467.88
Water Rate	...	78.00
		<u>\$1,446.16</u>

Your &c.,

E. A. PAVITT,
for Commissioner of Lands.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
SANDAKAN, 20th July, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the following monthly report for this Department:—

A. SANDAKAN.—Month ending 15th July: The general health of the town was good; during the second half of the month the tendency to disease of the respiratory system again increased. The deaths registered during the month numbered 27 as compared with 30 and 25 in the two previous months, and included 17 Chinese and 10 of Malay races. The cause of death registered was in 3 cases of each Remittent Fever and Phthisis, in 2 cases each Anchylostomiasis, Exhaustion, Dropsey, Diarrhoea, and Pneumonia, and in one case each Fever, Beri-beri, Anaemia, Old Age, Natural causes, Heart disease, Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Cirrhosis of Liver, Gangrene, and drowning.

B. BAHALLA.—Mr. Wing Wan reports for month ending 30th June.—“The health of the coolies was satisfactory, no deaths being registered”.

C. KUDAT.—Month ending 30th June: Dr. Chapman reports:—“The health of the town was good: there were 6 deaths registered as compared with 10 in May and 3 in April: the cause was in 2 cases Malaria, and in 1 each Injury, Bronchitis, Anaemia and cause unknown”.

D. GAYA.—Month ending 30th June: Mr. Perkins reports:—“The general health of the District during the month was good: the deaths registered numbered 2 as compared with 2 in May and 3 in April: the cause of death was in one case old age and in the other (an infant) unknown.”

E. LABUAN.—Month ending 30th June: Dr. Stewart reports:—“No death occurred (in Hospital) during the month: the cases admitted during the month were mostly of a simple character. I am glad to be able to report that measures have been taken to improve the sanitation at Coal Point. I visited Mempakol and Menumbok on the 24th and 25th and found the health of those places very satisfactory, the epidemic which was prevalent in May last having completely passed away”.

I enclose also the quarterly return of cases treated in the Government Hospital, and the quarterly Meteorological returns for the Territory for the Quarter ending 30th June.

Your &c.,

JAMES H. WALKER, M.D.,
Principal Medical Officer.

Return of Medical-Department for the Second Quarter ending 30th June 1892.

IN PATIENTS.											OUT PATIENTS.	
STATIONS.	Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	DISCHARGED.					Remained.	STATIONS.	Number of New Cases.
					Cured.	Improved.	Unalt.	Absconded.	Died.			
Sandakan General Hospital	Europeans.	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	Sandakan General Hospital	365
Do.	Police	3	50	53	43	...	...	...	...	10	Do. Gaol do.	414
Do.	E. Coolies.	37	36	73	43	...	...	4	6	20	Silam Dispensary	132
Do.	G. Patients.	25	85	110	49	...	...	5	23	33	Kudat General Hospital	280
Do. Gaol do.	Prisoners.	7	18	25	18	...	...	...	4	3	Gaya Dispensary	99
Do. Leper do.		11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	Labuan do.	No return
Do. Small Pox do.		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	85	192	277	158	...	...	9	33	77		
Kudat General Hospital	Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	E. Coolies.	4	4	8	7	...	...	...	...	1		
Do.	G. Patients.	10	27	37	13	...	...	...	10	14		
Do. Gaol do.	Prisoners.	6	9	15	9	...	...	...	...	6		
	Total	20	30	60	29	...	...	...	10	21		
Labuan General Hospital	Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Police	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	G. Patients.	20	61	81	49	3	...	5	9	18		
Do. Gaol do.	Prisoners.	1	8	9	4	...	...	...	...	5		
	Total	21	74	95	55	3	...	5	9	23		
GRAND TOTAL		126	296	432	242	3	...	14	52	121		

Quarterly Abstract of Meteorological Observations, ending 30th June 1892, taken at Various Station in British North Borneo.

MONTHLY								TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.					TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				RAIN-FALL.			
								9 a. m.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	9 a. m.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.	Mean.	Total in Inches during the Month.	
SANDAKAN.																				
April								9.38	
May								8.15	
June								5.59	
KUDAT.																				
April								10.20	
May								10.	
June								1.29	
LABUAN.																				
April								31.44	
May								35.70	
June								28.17	
SILAM.																				
April								11.	
May								11.60	
June								
GAYA.																				
April								
May								
June								
SEGALUD.																				
April								14.13	
May								5.95	
June								7.17	
TOONGOOD ESTATE.																				
April								77	...	...	...	...	...	12.61	
May								13.47	
June								6.55	
LAHAD DATU, April								11.63	
{ LAMIN ESTATE								9.69	
{ BEACH								13.27
{ LAHAD DATU ESTATE								

* No returns.

JAMES H. WALKER,
Principal Medical Officer.

Editor's Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby informed that on and after January 1st 1892. the *North Borneo Herald*, will be published separately from the *Gazette*. The Monthly Reports and advertisements will be included in the *Herald*. Proclamations and Official Notifications will be published in the *Gazette*. Any subscribers desiring to receive the *Gazette* with or without the *Herald* should notify the same without delay to the Sub-Editor *Herald* Sandakan.

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ALL Communications intended for insertion in the *British North Borneo Herald* must be directed to the Editor, and sent so as to reach the Office by the 25th of the month at the latest or their publication will have to be deferred until the next issue.

Letters and other contributions must be authenticated by the writer's name sent privately to the Editor.

Residents at out-stations and other Gentlemen will confer an obligation by forwarding to the Office early intelligence of all matters of general interest in their respective neighbourhoods.

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Subscribers are requested to notify changes of Address to the Sub-Editor.

MAIL TABLE FOR AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER 1892.
OUTWARD.

LEAVE LONDON.		DUE SINGAPORE.		DUE HONGKONG.	
August	12th.	Sept.	7th.	Sept.	13th.
"	19th.	"	14th.	"	21st.
"	26th.	"	21st.	"	28th.
Sept.	2nd.	"	28th.	October	6th.
"	9th.	October	5th.	"	12th.
"	16th.	"	12th.	"	20th.
"	23rd.	"	19th.	"	26th.
"	30th.	"	26th.	Nov.	3rd.

HOMEWARD.

LEAVE HONGKONG.		LEAVE SINGAPORE.		DUE IN LONDON.	
July	7th.	July	14th.	August	10th.
"	13th.	"	20th.	"	15th.
"	21st.	"	28th.	"	24th.
"	27th.	August	3rd.	"	29th.
August	4th.	"	11th.	Sept.	7th.
"	10th.	"	17th.	"	12th.
"	18th.	"	25th.	"	21th.
"	24th.	"	31st.	"	26th.

*French Mails *via* Marseilles.

HENRY KING STURDEE,

Postmaster.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Sandakan, 31st July, 1892.

B8.6/14.

Market Quotations.

SANDAKAN, 1ST AUGUST, 1892.

ARTICLES.	PER—	PRICE.
Armadillo skins	Picul	\$ 30 .. 40 —
Attaps	Thousand	7 .. 10 —
Bark, mangrove	Bundle	2 .. 03
Beef	Lb.	.. .. 25
Beeswax, best	Picul	30 .. 35 —
„ medium	„	20 .. 25 —
„ common	„	10 .. 15 —
„ raw wax	„	10 .. 15 —
Birds'-nests, best	Catty	12 .. 15 —
„ 2nd quality	„	7 .. 10 —
„ red	„	3 .. 8 —
„ common	„	1 .. 2 —
„ black best quality	Picul	80 .. 100 —
„ „ 2nd „	„	70 .. 80 —
„ „ 3rd „	„	30 .. 60 —
Blachan	„	6 .. 8 —
Camphor, pure	Catty	45 .. 50 —
„ No. 2	„	20 .. 30 —
„ No. 3	„	10 .. 20 —
Coffee	„	30 .. 35
Cloth, G. shirting, 4 lb.	Piece	.. 1 —
„ „ 5 lb.	„	.. 1 20
„ „ 6 lb.	„	.. 1 30
„ „ 7 lb.	„	.. 1 50
„ „ 8 lb.	„	.. 2 —
T. red, 2 lb.	„	.. 1 50
„ 2½ lb.	„	.. 1 68
„ 3 lb.	„	.. 2 30
„ 4½ lb.	„	.. 2 20
T. cloths, 7 lb. No. 1	„	5 50 6 —
„ „ 2	„	4 .. 4 50
„ „ 3	„	2 50 3 10
„ „ 4	„	2 .. 2 50
„ „ 5	„	.. 2 20
„ „ 6	„	2 .. 2 10
„ „ 7	„	1 50 2 —
American chintz, 40 yards.	„	.. 5 50
„ „ 24 „	„	.. 2 80
„ „ 24 com.	„	1 80 2 —
French „	„	2 70 2 80
„ „	„	2 .. 2 50
Damar	Koyan	30 .. 40 —
„ Mata kuching	Picul	20 .. 25 —
„ Daging	„	4 .. 5 —
Eggs	Each	2 .. 2½
Fruit, Bananas	Catty	.. .. 03
„ Durians	Each	10 .. 20
„ Oranges	„	1 .. 02
„ Pineapples	„	4 .. 06
„ Pumeles	„	5 .. 08
Firewood	Thousand	60 .. 1 —
Fish, fresh	Catty	8 .. 10
„ salt	„	14 .. 16
„ dried	„	16 .. 20
Fowls common	Each	30 .. 40
„ Turkeys	„ —
„ Ducks	„	70 .. 80
„ Geese	„	1 .. 1 70
„ Pigeons	„ —
Flour American, XXX	Bag of 50 lbs per Cty.	2 50 3 —
Gold	Mayam	.. .. 3 50
Gutta Percha	Picul	70 .. 130 —
„ white	„	10 .. 18 —

MARKET QUOTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	PER—	PRICE.
Indian rubber	Picul	30 .. 40 —
„ „ 2nd quality.	„	20 .. 30 —
Kadjangs	Hundred	6 .. 8 —
Mutton	Lb.	.. .. 35
Nibongs	Hundred	20 .. 30 —
Oils, Kerosine (Devoe's)	Case	2 75 3 —
„ other quality	„	2 50 2 80
Cocoanut	Picul	12 .. 13 —
China	„	13 .. 14 —
Opium prepared	7 taels	.. 10 —
Pearl seeds, coarse	Tael	18 .. 20 —
„ „ finest	„	7 .. 8 —
Paddy at (Province Keppel	Picul	1 50 2 —
„ @ (Foreign Keppel)	„	2 .. 1 25
Pork	Catty	24 .. 28
Rattan, best Palawan	Pil. of 133½ lbs.	8 .. 9 50
„ 2nd quality	Pil. of 133½ lbs.	4 50 5 —
„ common	Pil. of 133½ lbs.	2 .. 2 50
„ best S'kan	Pil. of 133½ lbs.	7 .. 8 —
„ 2nd quality	Pil. of 133½ lbs.	3 .. 4 —
„ common	Pil. of 133½ lbs.	1 .. 2 —
Rice, table	Picul	3 40 3 50
„ 2nd quality	„	2 80 2 90
„ common	„	2 50 2 60
„ dog	„	.. 2 20
Rhinoceros horns	Catty	28 .. 30 —
Sago, raw	Picul	70 .. 80
„ cleaned	„	.. 2 10
Seaweed	„	.. 5 —
Salt best fine	Catty	.. .. 5
„ common course	„	.. .. 4
„ in large pots (Sulu)	2 Pots.	.. .. 06
„ in small „	20 „ —
Sharks'-fins, black	Picul	25 .. 30 —
„ white	„	30 .. 40 —
Sugar, Hongkong fine	„	.. 9 —
„ Java, fine	„	.. 8 —
„ common	„	.. 7 —
„ Siam	„	.. 8 —
Shell, M.O. Pearls	Picul	30 .. 40 —
„ „ medium	„	.. 20 —
„ „ black, com.	„	6 .. 7 —
Tobacco, Java	Catty	50 .. 60
„ Chinese No. 1	Chest	28 .. 30 —
„ „ No. 2	„	24 .. 26 —
„ „ No. 3	„	22 .. 23 —
„ Native	Belis (about 1 oz.)	.. .. 02
Tea	Packet	4 .. 10
Timber, billian, squared	Cubic foot.	— 20 .. 30
„ „ round	„	— 15 .. 25
„ cedar, square	„	10 .. 20
„ „ round	„	— 5 .. 15
Tortoise shell, best (seldom)	Set	100 .. 200 —
„ 2nd quality	Catty	4 .. 20 —
„ common	Picul	100 .. 120 —
Trepang, best	„	.. 20 —
„ 2nd	„	.. 15 —
„ 3rd quality	„	.. 10 —
„ 4th „	„	.. 8 —
„ 5th „	„	.. 6 —
Vegetables, best	Catty	6 .. 8
„ common	„	4 .. 5
„ potatoes	Picul	3 .. 4 —
„ onions	Catty	5 .. 6

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Date.	Flag.	Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Ton- nage.	Where From.
June 30	Brit	s.s. Memnon	Branch	825	Hongkong.
30	"	s.s. Ascanius	Pfort	74	Labuk.
July 2	"	s.s. Normanhurst	Awang	56	Darvel Bay.
6	"	s.s. Petrel	Muhlenbein	171	Singapore.
7	B.N.B.	s.s. Flying Cloud	Buntak	25	Sulu.
8	Brit	s.s. Poh Ann	Moffett	484	Singapore.
8	"	s.s. Normanby	Gray	664	do.
10	"	s.s. Rancee	Owen	378	do.
10	"	s.s. Normanhurst	Awang	56	Kinabatangan.
12	B.N.B.	s.s. Flying Cloud	Buntak	25	Lahad Datu
12	Brit	s.s. Petrel	Muhlenbein	171	Sulu.
13	"	s.s. Ascanius	Pfort	74	Labuk.
16	"	s.s. Rancee	Owen	378	Darvel Bay.
16	"	s.s. Normanhurst	Awang	56	Labuan.
19	"	H.M.S. Egeria	A.M. Field	940	Darvel Bay.
20	B.N.B.	s.s. Flying Cloud	Buntak	25	Sulu.
22	Brit	s.s. Ascanius	Pfort	74	Kinabatangan.
23	"	s.s. Memnon	Branch	825	Hongkong.
25	"	s.s. Poh Ann	Moffett	484	Sulu.
25	"	s.s. Normanhurst	Awang	56	Kinabatangan.
26	B.N.B.	s.s. Flying Cloud	Buntak	25	Lahad Datu.
27	Brit	s.s. Normanby	Gray	664	Menado.
28	"	s.s. Sri Putri	Simudin	43	Labuan.

Departures.

Date.	Flag.	Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Ton- nage.	Destination.
July 6	Brit	s.s. Memnon	Branch	825	Hongkong.
7	"	s.s. Normanhurst	Awang	56	Kinabatangan
7	"	s.s. Petrel	Muhlenbein	171	Sulu.
8	"	s.s. Ascanius	Pfort	74	Labuk.
8	"	s.s. Poh Ann	Moffett	484	Sulu & Siasce.
8	"	s.s. Normanby	Gray	664	Menado & Go'talo
9	B.N.B.	s.s. Flying Cloud	Buntak	25	Lahad Datu.
11	Brit	s.s. Rancee	Owen	378	Darvel Bay.
11	"	s.s. Normanhurst	Awang	56	Labuan.
13	B.N.B.	s.s. Flying Cloud	Buntak	25	Sulu.
13	Brit	s.s. Petrel	Muhlenbein	171	S'pore via Ports.
15	"	s.s. Ascanius	Pfort	74	Kinabatangan.
17	"	s.s. Rancee	Owen	378	S'pore via Ports.
21	"	s.s. Normanhurst	Awang	56	Kinabatangan.
21	B.N.B.	s.s. Flying Cloud	Buntak	25	Lahad Datu.
26	Brit	s.s. Ascanius	Pfort	74	Kinabatangan.
25	"	s.s. Poh Ann	Moffett	484	S'pore via Labuan.
26	"	s.s. Normanhurst	Awang	56	Darvel Bay.
27	B.N.B.	s.s. Flying Cloud	Bunsak	25	Sulu.
27	Brit	s.s. Normanby	Gray	664	S'pore via Ports.
28	"	s.s. Memnon	Branch	825	Hongkong.
31	"	H.M.S. Egeria	A.M. Field	940	Darvel Bay.

HENRY KING STURDEE,
Harbour Master.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
Sandakan, 28th July, 1892.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

At Struan House Sandakan on July 13th the wife of John Robertson Esq., Superintendent of Public Works of a son.

DEATHS.

On July 16th at Struan House Sandakan Helen Dunbar wife of John Robertson Esq., Superintendent of Public Works.—Deeply regretted.

At Struan House Sandakan on August 1st 1892, Ian Dunbar Leslie infant son of John Robertson Superintendent Public Works.

List of European Unclaimed Letters lying in the General Post Office Sandakan.

LETTERS.
Bueren, C. H. L. Van
Cornelis,
Klein,
Lagrange, C. G.
Muller.
Parry, Thomas
Rustmann, O.

LETTERS.
Schaffar, L. A.
Sastre, E. D.
Stuffers, J. H. M.
Thwaites, G. W.
Watson, R.
Wintersteyn, J.

HENRY KING STURDEE,

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Postmaster.

Sandakan, 31st July, 1892.

Advertisements.

AMSTERDAM BORNEO TABAK MAATSCHAPPY,

In Liquidation.

Any persons having claims against the Amsterdam Borneo Tabak Maatschappy, Labuk River, are requested to forward their claims as soon as possible to the undersigned.

MANSFIELD BOGAARDT & CO.

Receivers and Liquidators, A. B. T. My. in Liquidation.

Sandakan, 1st July, 1892.

[2 ins: July & Aug.

AMSTERDAM BORNEO TABAK MAATSCHAPPY,

In Liquidation.

All people indebted to the Amsterdam Borneo Tabak Maatschappy, Labuk River, are requested to settle their liabilities at once by payment of the same to the undersigned.

MANSFIELD BOGAARDT & CO.

Receivers and Liquidators, A. B. T. My. in Liquidation.

Sandakan, 1st July, 1892.

[2 ins: July & Aug.

D. A. MACKENZIE,

AUTHORIZED SURVEYOR & CIVIL
ENGINEER.

COMMUNICATIONS MADE THROUGH THE
MANAGER OF

THE CHINA-BORNEO COY.,

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Sandakan, 13th July, 1892.

[5 ins. Aug: to Dec:

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that Mr. S. A. Korczki—Kudat and Kinabatangan is from this date agents for the Tobacco Estate on Banguay Island (Limbuak) during the time this Estate is under my lease.

W. TH. KEDENBERG.

Kudat, 15th July, 1892.

[2 ins: Aug: & Sept:

THE SANDAKAN IRON WORKS.

LEILA ROAD.

SANDAKAN, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has started a work-shop near the old Government Saw Mill and will be prepared to execute all kinds of engineering work from the 1st proximo.

He is also prepared to take supervision of launches in Sandakan.

Being in direct correspondence with the best engineering establishments in London and Glasgow he is further prepared to accept orders for all kinds of machinery on commission.

There is always in stock engineer's stores of all description.

All orders entrusted to this establishment shall have prompt attention, and all work executed is guaranteed to be first class, at moderate charges.

The well known and commodious steam launch *Rahmat* recently purchased and thoroughly overhauled by this firm is now open for charter by day or month at moderate rates.

HENRY J. FERNANDES,

Manager.

Sandakan, 1st July, 1892.

[6 ins: July & Dec.

Ohlendorff's.

TOBACCO MANURE

AND

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BORNEO.

RAUTENBERG SCHMIDT & Coy.,

SINGAPORE.

OR

SCHMIDT KUSTERMANN & Coy.,

PENANG.

Jan. 92 u.c.]

Messrs. Wee Lim Gwan & Co.,

"HAVE established themselves in Labuan as Auctioneers, Commission and Estate Agents."

[Jan. 92 u.c.

H. HUGHES & Co.

Architects, Contractors, Timber Merchants,

Accountants, Estates and Commission

Agents.

MESSRS. HUGHES & CO., beg to announce that they have opened an Office and commenced business in Sandakan, and are prepared to supply plans and Estimates and carry out Contracts. To make up and Audit Accounts—also to manage, superintend or dispose of landed or any other property upon commission, or any other terms that may be arranged.

Before coming to Borneo, MESSRS. HUGHES & CO., were entrusted with and executed large contracts for HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY, also for the GREAT NORTHERN, MIDLAND AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THE CORPORATION OF LEEDS, in addition to others for various Private Firms and Individuals.

[12 ins: Oct. 1891 to Sept. 92.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed Loyd's Agents at Sandakan.

MANSFIELD BOGAARDT & CO:

Sandakan, 30th May, 1892.

[3 ins: June & August.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—NO. 64.

APPLICATION having been made to the Commissioner of Lands by Executors of the late Mr. C. W. Flint for a Copy of Sandakan Town Grant known as Section 2 Grant No. 4 dated November 6th 1883 whereby a certain portion of Town Grant No. 4. situated in the Town of Sandakan, originally held by one Fung Ming Shan and by him transferred to Messrs. Alexander Cook, J. W. Wilson and Raffles Flint (each being an owner of one third) for 999 years dated from November 1883; and the said Alexander Cook, J. W. Wilson having transferred the two thirds Shares held by them to the late C. W. Flint for the same period and from the same date as given above; on the ground that the original thereof has been lost.

Notice is hereby given that unless within six months from this date good cause is shown to the Commissioner of Lands, for refusing this application, the copy applied for will be granted.

HENRY WALKER,

Commissioner of Lands.

LAND OFFICE,

Sandakan, 1st June, 1892.

[3 ins:—June & August.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$3,000,000.
PAID UP " 600,000.
RESERVE FUND 85,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents of the above Company and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates of premium.

MANSFIELD BOGAARDT & CO.,

Agents.

u.c.]

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

MANSFIELD BOGAARDT & CO.,

Agents.

u.c.]

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

MANSFIELD BOGAARDT & CO.,

Agents.

u.c.]

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MANSFIELD BOGAART & CO.,

Agents.

u.c.]

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT.

THREADNEEDLE STREET,

LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID UP CAPITAL IN 40,000 SHARES.

OF £20 EACH ... £800,000.

RESERVE FUND ... 250,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Sandakan for the above Bank and are prepared to transact Banking business generally on terms to be had on application.

MANSFIELD BOGAARDT & CO.,

Agents.

u.c.]

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

HOLT'S WEEKLY LINE.

ACHILLES	GLAUCUS	PRIAM
AGAMEMNON	HECTOR	PROMETHEUS
AJAX	JASON	SARPEDON
ANCHISES	LAERTES	STENTOR
ANTENOR	MENELAUS	TELAMON
BELLEROPHON	NESTOR	TELEMACHUS
CYCLOPS	ORESTES	TEUCER
DARDANUS	PALAMED	TITAN
DEUCALION	PALINURUS	ULYSSES
DIOMEDES	PATROCLUS	

THE Company's steamers are despatched from Liverpool outwards for the Straits and China, and from Shanghai homewards for London every week, and have accommodation for first and third class passengers, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Through Bills of Lading are issued for all China, Japan, Manila, Saigon, Sumatra, British North Borneo, Siam, Malacca and Native State ports, the principal Mediterranean and other Continental ports and America.

The s. s. *Banjermassin*, *Ranee* and *Normanby* run regularly between Singapore and North Borneo Ports and vice versa. The s. s. *Memnon* runs regularly between Sandakan and Hongkong calling at Kudat on return trip.

For Freight or Passage apply to,

MANSFIELD BOGAARDT & Co.,
SANDAKAN.

W. MANSFIELD & Co.,
SINGAPORE.

MANSFIELD BOGAARDT & Co.,
PENANG.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG.

u.c.]

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COY.,
(LIMITED.)

19 & 20 CORNHILL,—LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Office, are now prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

For full particulars apply to,

MANSFIELD BOGAARDT & Coy.,

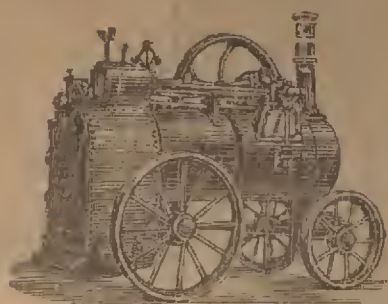
Agents.

u.c.]

Sandakan, 1st January, 1892.

RANSOMES, SIMS & JEFFERIES, LIMITED.

ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF



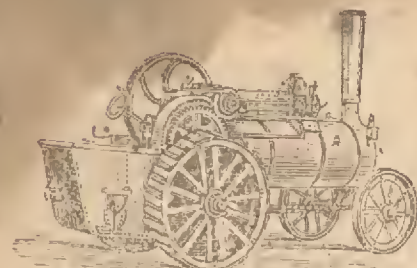
Portable Engines for Coal,
Wood, or Straw.



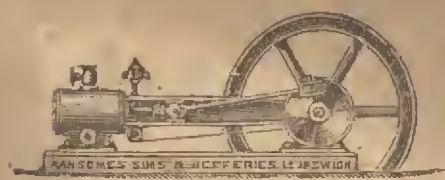
Compound Steam Engines.



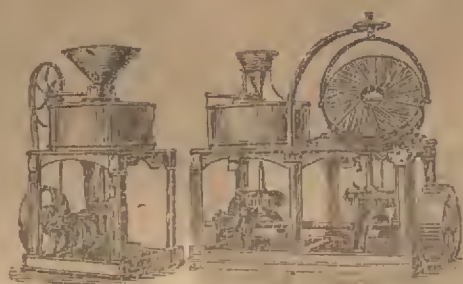
Vertical Steam Engines.



Agricultural Locomo-
tive Engines.



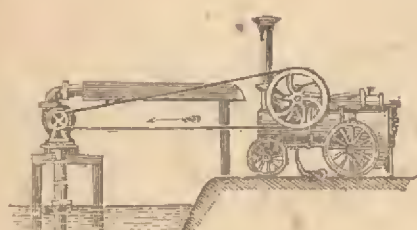
Stationary Steam Engines.



Corn Grinding Mills.



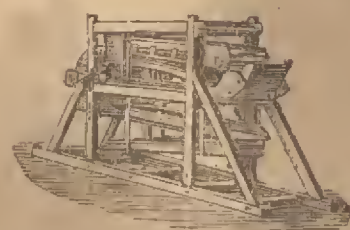
Winding and Hoisting
Machinery.



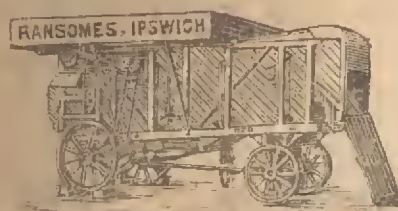
Steam Pumping Machin-
ery.



Double and Multiple
Ploughs.



Patent Tea Machinery.



Thrashing Machinery
for all countries.



Iron and Wood Ploughs
of all sizes.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

RANSOMES, SIMS & JEFFERIES, LIMITED.

No A 5 IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

Telegrams: RANSOMES, Ipswich; ANGLIA, London.]

[1]

[When writing, refer to this Advertisement

Sandakan, 1st November, 1891.

[12 ins.

THE BRITISH BORNEO TRADING AND PLANTING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

REDUCED PRICES.

We beg to call the attention of:—

Estate Managers.

Contractors.

Property Owners.

Builders and Joiners.

to our STOCK of well seasoned hardwood Planks,
Boards and Scantling in current dimensions.

STEAM LAUNCHES and TONGKONGS for hire on reasonable
terms.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR REPAIRS TO LAUNCHES

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

Sandakan, 22nd April, 1892.

[u. c.

FRANCIS MORTON AND COMPANY LIMITED.

HAMILTON IRON WORKS, GARSTON, LIVERPOOL.

WHICH COVER OVER 10 ACRES OF GROUND.

Manufacturers of Constructive Wrought & Cast Iron Works of every description for
PIERS, SAGES, BRIDGES & SHEDDING FOR ALL PURPOSES.



Illustration of 10 Factories built by F. M. & Co., covering over 4 acres.

F. M. & Co., self-based Wrought Iron Columns dispense with all brick or stone foundations to support roofs of moderate span.



Illustration of one of 40 Colonial Trading fire proof stores built by Francis Morton & Company.

Intending purchasers can entrust their requirements to FRANCIS MORTON & Company with confidence in a reputation extending over FORTY-FIVE years and an experience gained in the construction of nearly 20,000 erections in that period. Estimates and Designs furnished for the most advantageous form of construction on receipt of particulars of requirements.

LONDON OFFICE: 17 Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED

IRON

ROOFS

AND

BUILDINGS.

As extensively constructed by Francis Morton & Co., for the Dutch Indian Factories and Plantations.

Francis Morton & Company's system of construction simplifies foreign erection.



Illustration of Factory as frequently manufactured by F. M. & Co., for Plantations.

Recommended on account of their durability and fire resisting construction in place of the temporary and inflammable attaps generally used.

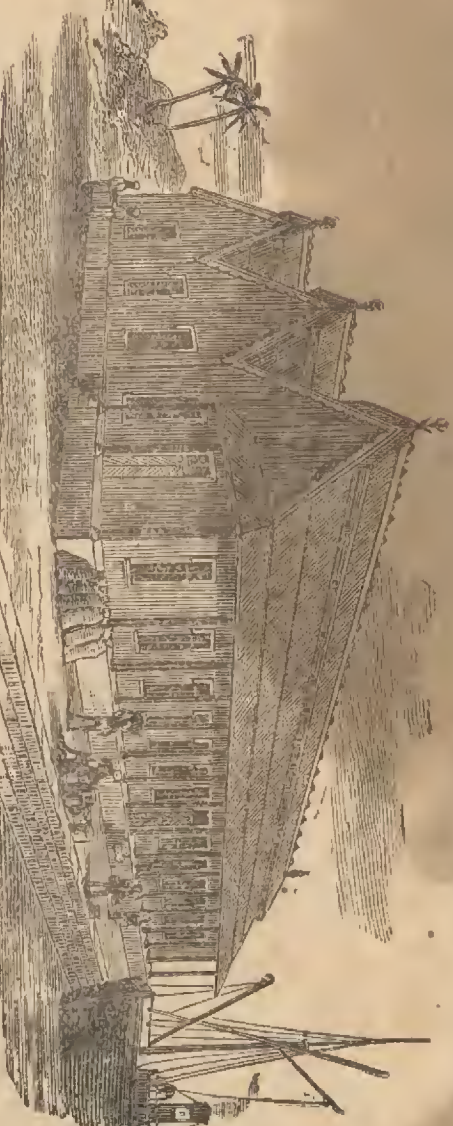


Illustration of Foreign Custom House in three spans built by Francis Morton & Company.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, ... £2,000,000.

PAID UP „ ... £ 500,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, and are prepared to transact Banking business generally on terms to be had on application.

KATZ BROTHERS, Agents.

Sandakan, 11th June, 1892.

[6 ins: July to December.]

INSURANCE

MANNHHEIM INSURANCE COY. HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE Insurance risks at current rates.

KATZ BROTHERS, Agents.

Sandakan, 11th June, 1892.

[6 ins: July to December.]

KATZ BROTHERS, SANDAKAN, SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

HAVE always on hand a large and varied assortment of Wines, Provisions and general goods. PRICES MODERATE and inspection is invited.

Sandakan, 11th June, 1892.

[6 ins: July to December.]

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS AERATED WATER COMPANY.

THE undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents at SANDAKAN for the above Company's well known waters. Supplies always on hand.

Soda Water, ... 80 cts per dozen. | Lemonade, Ginger Ale, ... 90 cts per dozen.

KATZ BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

Sandakan, 11th June, 1892.

[6 ins: July to December.]